

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Spain's turbulent Basques

The worldwide reaction to Spain's execution of five Basque separatists for terrorist activities has been quick and largely negative. But most of the demonstrations in Europe and Latin America late last month unfortunately seem aimed more at unleashing a barrage of protest against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's continued rule than in arguing the cause of the executed terrorists.

That cause — Basque identity — has been around for a long time. Over the past 2,000 years, these hardy people whose lands straddle the Pyrenees have struggled to maintain their identity and their language. Successive Spanish governments have accepted the situation, often because they had other problems and found it easier to acquiesce than to try to curb Basque nationalism.

But that changed in this century. Out of the turmoil of the Spanish Civil War, the Basques set up an autonomous republic in the late 1930s and although it lasted only eight months, the seed of autonomy was planted. It has grown ever since — flourishing especially since the early 1960s when Franco decreed that only "imperial Spanish" (that is, Castilian Spanish) could be used within Spain's borders.

Since then, the cause of Basque identity has

become more the cause of Basque separationism with a steady escalation of terrorism to support it. With each terrorist incident, there has been a corresponding increase in government reaction — repression, long jail terms, and, now, execution. The five who were executed Sept. 27 had been convicted along with six others for their part in killing policemen or civil guards.

The one approach that the Franco government has not tried, however, is conciliation. While not condoning Basque terrorism, it is still possible to understand and appreciate Basque desires to be masters in their own homelands, free of anybody else's tutelage — and language.

The current hue and outcry around the world ought to give the Franco government pause — to encourage it to seek an accommodation with the Basque people. It is not too late to do just that. But if such an approach is not soon adopted, it is likely that the cause of Basque separation will reach the point where it may be impossible to stop it — a situation that could put Spain's immediate future in jeopardy. As the Franco government prepares to restore the Spanish monarchy, it would also be a wise step to assure the Basques that their identity will be part of the restoration.

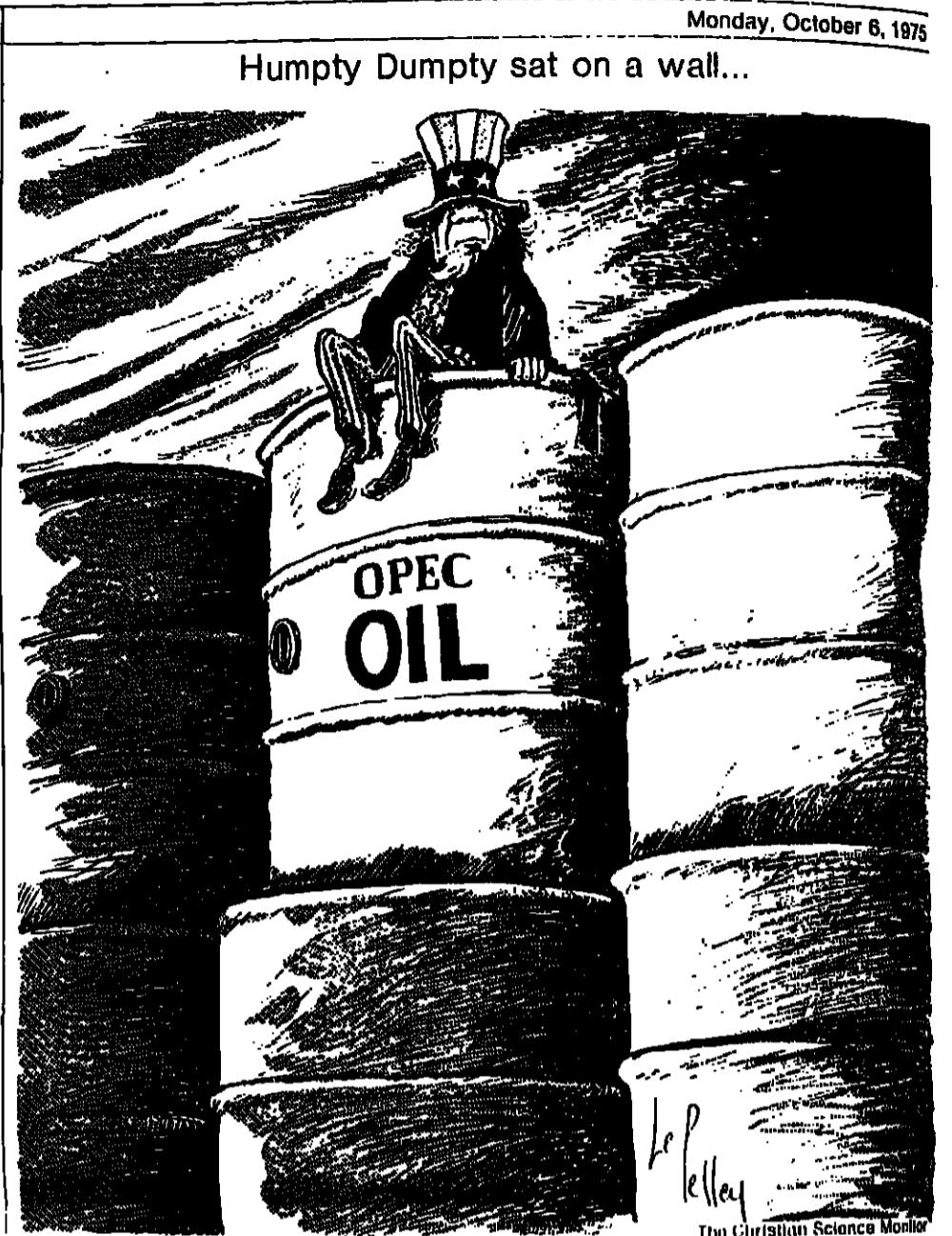
Prospects for order in Portugal

The newly formed Portuguese Government represents perhaps the last best hope for progress toward stable democracy in a country beset in recent months by crisis upon crisis. Decades of authoritarian control have been followed by nearly one and a half years of radical-military rule, disruption by Communist political forces whose influence has far outweighed their popular support, and at times near-civil war.

Against this disquieting background, Prime Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has selected a Cabinet that not only reflects the balance of political persuasion in Portugal, but appears desirous and capable of maintaining a middle course while addressing the myriad economic and social problems facing Portugal today.

Having swung so far left from its past, the military-dominated government which continues to pay the price in disruption for unrealistic reliance on the Communists, now has struck a realistic if tenuous middle position. The prospects for reasonable, representative government in Lisbon are improved, while still in doubt.

It will not be easy for a country unused to democracy, committed to but faltering in its first steps toward socialism, and still faced with threats from both right and left political extremes. While the Communists have been given one minor Cabinet position, in proportion to the one-eighth of the electorate they attracted in last April's election, they have vowed to again stir things up if the new government does not move quickly enough toward socialism. There also is the possibility of violent rightist reaction, particularly with Portugal surrounded by authoritarian Spain.



U.S. arms for Egypt?

The issue of United States military assistance to Egypt has surfaced again, and it raises several short- and long-term points.

They add up to a conclusion that the U.S. should supply some arms to Egypt but without secret commitments and with a view to eventual reduction of military aid and sales to all Middle Eastern countries by the U.S., the Soviet Union, and other arms exporters.

Among the points to consider:

• Overall cost of U.S. aid. Congress is already concerned about the price tag of the Sinai agreement which Israel has initiated but refuses to sign until Congress approves sending American technicians to monitor the settlement. The administration is expected to ask for \$2.3 billion for Israel, including some \$1.8 billion of military aid, plus \$700 million in economic aid for Egypt. This would be the beginning. Even if military aid to Egypt were to be comparatively modest, as predicted, the extra drain is not easy to sell to constituents.

But the aid has to be weighed as a means of preventing war in the Middle East. Any new war, with its likely ramifications in oil supply

and other matters, would cost Americans much more than the anticipated aid.

• Why arms aid to Egypt, too? No one was surprised to find the U.S. negotiating with Israel on a basis of providing military aid in keeping with long-time association and support. It takes a psychological and political adjustment to consider aid to Egypt after its period of reliance on the Soviet Union. But to further reduce that reliance is one reason for the aid. And in the new U.S. effort for evenhandedness in the Middle East, it is "logical," as President Ford said, to "make some commitment." It hasn't been refined — of military sales to Egypt.

Earlier this year Defense Secretary Schlesinger noted the "anomaly" of the U.S. denying arms to Egypt since 1954 and said the Pentagon would consider any Egyptian requests "with sympathy." For Egypt to have a sense of U.S. participation in its defense needs should serve the cause of stability in the Mideast.

Now that Israel and the Soviet Union have been talking, there may be glimmers of a time when both superpowers would not be choosing up sides in the Middle East by working with all parties for the sake of regional peace. Right now the Soviet Union can help in bringing Syria into a new accord.

• Secrecy. The give-and-take of diplomatic discussion cannot take place in the glare of publicity. But the results must be played off for congressional and public decisionmaking. Congress must be reassured of the specific meaning of Mr. Ford's talk of "implied commitment" to Egypt. Since the only specific commitment made public is for technical early-warning assistance.

• The future. There is basic folly in my long-term escalation of the military plateau on which the Middle powers seek to maintain their continuing love and concern for her well-being. The U.S. must take care that its supplying both sides (it is already supplying arms to Persian Gulf states as well as far-flung allies) does not increase this folly.

The Hearst trial: questions at the end of the trail

The long saga of the Symbionese Liberation Army has apparently come to an end. With the capture of Patty Hearst and three others linked to the SLA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation search is at long last over. During the months since Miss Hearst was kidnapped in February, 1974, the trial was alternately hot and then cold — but the FBI doggedly went on until agents moved swiftly to pick up Miss Hearst and her compatriots from two San Francisco apartments.

The group faces a series of charges that could keep them in courtrooms for many months and, if convicted, send them to prison for long terms. Both federal and California state charges against Miss Hearst are involved. At the moment, it looks as if she may

be tried first by the state in connection with various robberies in the Los Angeles area, with federal bank robbery charges due for later prosecution.

These trials may help answer the many questions surrounding Miss Hearst and her involvement with the SLA. Was her kidnapping nearly 20 months ago just that? Or was she already in league with the SLA? What of her conversion to the self-styled guerrilla ranks? Did she participate willingly in the bank robbery in which her picture was taken brandishing a carbine? And where has she been in the months since the violent police-SLA shootout in Los Angeles in which six of her original kidnappers died in May, 1974? These and many more questions need

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Ferment in Spanish Army

After Franco: a violent struggle?

By Don Adams Schmidt
Staff corr. sp. of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The jockeying for power in Spain after Gen. Francisco Franco leaves the scene could take a violent turn, according to U.S. specialists here.

Although General Franco has provided the structure for a peaceful transition to constitutional monarchy under Prince Juan Carlos, the experts say, the Prince will have to prove remarkably adept at walking a political tightrope to prevent conflict between rightists, including senior Army officers, and leftists, who include Spain's trade unions.

On Oct. 21, General Franco reportedly suffered a heart attack but appeared to be recovering, Reuter quoted sources to his family as saying.

The extreme leftist agitation in Spain is well known: assassinations of police by terrorists led to the highly publicized executions of five men last month. Less well known is evidence of considerable ferment in the Spanish Army, the specialists point out.

Two political groupings which have been organizing in the shadows, sometimes tolerated, sometimes suppressed by the Spanish police, claim a growing following among junior officers in the Army.

These groups are the Democratic Junta, which seeks to form a popular front including Communists and a few Socialists, and the Platform of Democratic Convergence which includes the Christian Democrats.

The interest of the current agitation was stimulated by an order from Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro a year ago permitting the formation of "political associations" apparently with the intention of opening up political life in anticipation of the passing of General Franco. But the highest political power in the land, the Council of National Movement, ruled that any new associations must have its



The Caudillo and the Prince: an uncertain inheritance

approval. That meant, in effect, that only rightist groups could form, and ruled out socialists and Christian Democrats.

If Don Carlos is able to keep Spanish political life from bursting into violence, it is likely, in the opinion of the American specialists, that it will be thanks to Prime Minister Arias, who has in the past filled the roles of chief of secret police, minister of the interior, and a very popular mayor of Madrid.

According to General Franco's plans, Juan

*Please turn to Page 20

Why Peking and Moscow woo U.S.

By Joseph C. Harsch

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has been spending the past week in Peking where he was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung although there had been advance hints his reception in the Chinese capital might be chilly.

For the key to why the reception was not chilly and why he was in Peking in the first place and why President Ford may be following him to Peking before the year is out, (and why also Chairman Mao's Soviet counterpart, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, may conceivably not come to Washington this winter after all) — please note the following military facts taken from the latest report by the International Institute for Strategic Studies:

• The Soviet Union today deploys 31 divisions in Central and Eastern Europe against the combined forces of the N.A.T.O. alliance.

• The Soviet Union today deploys 43 divisions along its frontier with China.

Note also that alongside these military facts there are increasing mutual bitterness, resentment, and anxiety, expressed in the propaganda outbursts from both Moscow and Peking.

Earlier this month Soviet and Soviet-bloc East European diplomats walked out of a reception the Chinese gave in honor of a visiting delegation from Yugoslavia after Chinese Vice-Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping delivered the strongest anti-Soviet speech yet in a campaign which began about six months ago and seems to reflect Chinese concern about Soviet political aggressiveness in Southeast Asia since the American pull-out.

Mr. Teng, who is acting as head of government during the illness of Prime Minister Chou En-lai, praised the Yugoslavs for their resistance to "hegemonism" and asserted that "the most dangerous source of war is the superpower that is most zealous in preaching peace."

On the same day as the speech and walk-out, the People's Daily, the main newspaper in China, referred to the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as a "Hitler strategy" and branded recent Soviet assertions at the UN as "Goebbels-style" lies.

Moscow propaganda has been vigorously anti-Chinese since August. An October sample was the following quote from Sovietyakaya Rossia, organ of the Communist Party Central Committee:

"The People's Republic of China is one of the few states today where propaganda of war

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U.S. Congress probes that day in Dallas

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

assassination — lay in an agent's workbox until after the shooting, and then was destroyed, FBI officials testified. Cancelled FBI Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams:

"The action was wrong."

Mr. Adams said that investigators could not pin down whether FBI officials in Washington at the time knew about the Oswald note and the destruction of it, the Associated Press reports.

The subcommittee is attempting to put to rest growing doubts about the official version

of the 12-year-old assassination, but the inquiry seems to be achieving just the opposite effect.

At the center of the growing controversy is the Warren Commission, of which President Kennedy was a member. It concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was acting alone when he killed President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Polls show 60 percent of Americans now doubt the Warren Commission's findings.

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North Sea oil flows at the touch of a button

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hartlepool, England

tanker, the Ross Head, will take her first cargo of oil from a British port back to Norway.

On Nov. 3, Queen Elizabeth will inaugurate British Petroleum's pipeline from the huge Forties Field to its refinery at Grangemouth in Scotland.

Ekoifisk is in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, while the Forties Field is in the British sector; Brent and Ninian in the British sector, and giant Statfjord in the Norwegian, will be coming into production within the next few years, as will a number of smaller fields.

For the first time tankers will be arriving in British ports empty, in order to take away oil instead of coming in full with oil from the Middle East or Africa.

Each of these projects represents a triumph of determination and ingenuity against the forces of nature. Ekoifisk, the first and one of the largest, is typical. It was discovered by the London Office of a Norwegian



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THE REFUGEES

Drought and war have scourged mankind for centuries. But perhaps never have victims been treated with such compassion. As the Somali government resettles drought-stricken nomads, Americans continue to help Vietnamese refugees to new lives.

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FOCUS

CIA recruiting: a keyhole view

By Benjamin Welles

Washington

For the last 10 months the CIA has been battered by more bad publicity than in all 28 previous years since its creation in 1947. Has this hurt recruiting?

No, say agency officials — though they concede that the school year has just begun and that recruiting trends may not be clear until January.

The CIA says it hires "less than 500" young men and women officers a year (apart from clerical staff) of the 4,000 or so who apply. Its size and budget are officially secret, but a good guess would be 15,000 people and \$600 million.

Who, then, are the college and graduate students and the young men and women already in jobs who want to join the CIA?

"There's been a marked change down the years," explained a senior official. "In the '50s they came mostly from the Eastern Seaboard and they were products of prep schools and Ivy League colleges. Now they come from all over the country."

In the '60s — when the cold war reduced U.S.-U.S.R. relations to black and white — many recruits came from military backgrounds. Duty came before self-questioning; patriotism before doubt. Now, since Vietnam and the Watergate scandal, the CIA's recruits are more "intellectually challenging," says one agency official.

Applicants were once interviewed on campus, but anti-Vietnam war feeling ran so high in student circles in the late '60s and early '70s that the bulk of the interviewing process was quietly shifted to nearby federal office buildings.

Applicants now must fill out a 17-page personal-history form and if accepted must wait up to six months for the intense screening process. Most of those accepted then undergo a year's training (with certain exceptions such as engineers, scientists, etc.).

Not all the CIA's work is "spying." Of the agency's four component directorates, one — Operations (formerly Plans) — trains and directs agents who collect clandestine intelligence overseas. Traditionally the so-called clandestine services have had the lion's share of personnel (33 percent) and of funds (50 percent). But since Vietnam and the post-Watergate outcry about assassination plots and "destabilizing" hostile foreign governments much of its activities have been cut back.

Of the other three directorates, Intelligence analyzes the huge bulk of incoming information ranging from published manuals on Soviet bee culture to secret-agent reports. The work of the Science and Technology directorate and the Support (administrative) directorate are self-evident.

Virtually all new recruits have a PhD or at least an MA degree; only 5 percent hold only BA degrees, say the recruiters. An equal-opportunity employer the CIA also has been seeking qualified women, blacks, plus Americans of Oriental and Hispanic origins. According to one official, "We've been delighted to find that we can hire from minorities without lowering our strict standards." Starting salaries — depending on skills — range from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

'It's the worst news since yesterday'

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

feel the Third-World countries were too keen on dividing up the existing world cake, rather than baking a bigger one.

However, the First World (assuming the communists to be the Second) did admit the principle of installing need rather than market as economic king.

Judging by the action packs, their authors remain skeptical about the chances of this being followed through sincerely. Third World First not only solicits funds to strengthen Honduran peasants in standing up to their landlords, but for medical kits for black African liberation forces and for what are called "Counter Information Services" to investigate behind the scenes in British corporations operating overseas. All of which must sound distinctly leftist and subversive to some ears.

The "New Internationalist" action pack deserves credit for going beyond the usual despairing statistics of poverty and starvation. Its major exhibit is a tabloid entitled "Yes — but what can I do?" And it tells you.

Or rather it tells you what some 200 groups and individuals all over the world are actually doing to serve the underdeveloped and stop the overdevelopment from destroying the environment for all of us. Here are some examples:

The group in St. Albans, England, which

produces a local directory of firms ready to recycle all kinds of containers.

The Japanese woman who was so concerned about a polluted river that she studied the subject, made a television program about it, and forced the local chemical works to clean up.

The Sheffield housewife who persons "harvested" two tons of rice by the cupping-begging it from neighbors — and then shipped it off to Bangladesh.

The Third World Shops — especially in Holland — which specialize in selling goods from cooperatives in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The committee in California battling to save the redwood trees from the lumber industry.

The Danish group which worked for three years, designing a wind-driven irrigation pump which could be built out of scrap metal for £5.

The two French farmers who not only raised money to help the drought-stricken farmers of Upper Volta, but delivered the cash in person and so realized for the first time how desperately it was needed, and how fortunate they themselves were.

The message from examples like these seems to be: "In the face of such massive suffering — think small, and do something."

Ultra-left pipes the tune in Portuguese Army

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
This country is truly unintelligible, said Portugal's most prestigious weekend newspaper, and the Portuguese are becoming daily more confused and worried whether there can be any way out now from all their doubts and problems.

The newspaper, *Expresso*, then promptly listed 25 leading questions that thousands of Portuguese ask themselves daily, and to which no one, from the President downward, can seem to provide an answer.

Why are the Communists and far Left bent on provoking social turmoil in the country? Can the new government, which is fairly representative of the way the country voted last April, possibly withstand the terrible battering it is getting from them?

If the government is not knocked over, can it possibly govern?

These were the main questions *Expresso* cited. Recent events certainly provided no clear answers. They did, however, give a clear idea as to why the Portuguese are worried. Anarchy and indiscipline in the armed forces are the increase and still unresolved. One of the main flashpoints — a barracks in northern Oporto where rebellious leftist soldiers from 19 units were camping in defiance of their regional military commander — was defused. But the way in which the Army chief, Gen. Carlos Fabiao, accomplished this caused a great deal of surprise. General Fabiao, once considered a leader of the moderate faction within the armed forces, told the mutinous soldiers they could all go back to their units without punishment.

It was a surprise, therefore, when he ordered the civilian armed bands that have openly been flaunting their weapons to surrender these or be punished. He warned offenders who did not comply that they would face prison sentences of two to eight years, and fines ranging from \$350 to \$35,000. He ordered police and armed forces to use their guns on those who fired on civilians or security forces.

The President's announcement came none too soon. Thousands of weapons have disappeared from military installations in recent months — some say the numbers missing total 20,000. Others say this figure is far too low, for Angola refugees that are streaming into Portugal from that war-torn African territory are bringing in everything from pistols to small machine-guns.

The refugees are bitterly anti-Communist, so that these weapons technically can be counted for the right wing. But the Left seem



Prime Minister Azevedo: mutinous troops could topple him

Azores leader says freedom may not come without fight

By Robert Kilborn Jr.
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Fall River, Massachusetts
Independence for the Azores is inevitable — but it may not come until after a fight with Portugal, said a leader of the islands' freedom movement who is in exile here.

He said, however, that after independence the Azoreans want nothing more than to maintain political, diplomatic, and friendly relations with the mainland — as long as they are free.

Dr. d'Almeida said, calls for free elections within six months, economic self-determination, development of new industries and a university of the Azores, and diplomatic relations with all countries of the free world. He also said the Azores would seek membership in the United Nations and in NATO.

Azorean-American relations would remain friendly, and it is not likely that the U.S. would be asked to leave its air base at Lajes on Terceira Island, the FLA leader said.

The FLA's program after independence,

are free." Portugal and the Azores are 1,000 miles apart.

Reuter reported Oct. 20 that clashes had erupted on the principal island of the Azores between loyalist troops and civilian separatists after the civilians hoisted an independence flag. Armed soldiers hauled down the flag, and the incident triggered a riot in front of the Army headquarters in which the garrison commander's car was burned.

The FLA's program after independence,

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Archbishop launches bid to stem 'drift toward chaos'

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Independence for the Azores is inevitable — but it may not come until after a fight with Portugal, said a leader of the islands' freedom movement who is in exile here.

He said, however, that after independence the Azoreans want nothing more than to maintain political, diplomatic, and friendly relations with the mainland — as long as they are free.

Dr. d'Almeida fled the Azores for his personal safety several months ago and came to this industrial city because it has the largest concentration of Azorean immigrants in the world.

He said he spent his time trying to develop the desire for independence among Azorean-Americans and contacting foreign governments to find where they stand on the issue. He denied that he has received any official endorsements for independence or offers of aid other than small private contributions of money by Azoreans now living here or in Canada.

Dr. d'Almeida would not say whether or not the Lisbon government has yet responded to the demand of his organization, the Front for the Liberation of the Azores (FLA), for a referendum on independence. He would not confirm reports that the deadline for Lisbon's response was Oct. 16.

The FLA's plans called for the referendum to be held "before the end of the year." Dr. d'Almeida expected the outcome to be heavily in favor, but he did not rule out the possibility of an armed attempt by the Portuguese to contest the independence effort.

Recalling those stirring times, Dr. Coggan said in a press conference launching the campaign last week, "A common enemy in two world wars drew us together in united action, and we defeated him. Another enemy is at the gates today, and too many of us keep silence."

"Part of our trouble today," Dr. Coggan

continued, "is that we think the individual is powerless. This is a lie."

"Each man and woman counts. Your vote counts. Your voice counts. You count. Each man and woman is needed. If the drift toward chaos is to stop,

"Stark materialism does not work. It does not deliver the goods. We must adopt a different attitude to money, to materials, to machines. They are useful servants, but they are degrading masters. It is the kind of people who handle them that matters, and what their attitude to life is."

Sunday, every Anglican churchgoer in Britain heard read out a pastoral letter from Dr. Coggan and from the Archbishop of York, the most Rev. Stuart Yarworth Blanch, the Church of England's second ranking official. The letter called on "all Christian people" to pray "steadily, persistently, and intelligently for our nation and to live out the faith we profess that God reigns and God cares."

The campaign has drawn mixed responses. A spokesman at the church offices said 2,000 letters had been received by the weekend, some simply congratulating the archbishop, others expatiating for 30 pages on the Christian faith.

One Labour M.P. said, "Such a call is long overdue." But another commented that "We are all in the same boat."

The conservative *Daily Telegraph* commented editorially that while the church ought to speak up vigorously on "the fact of a moral and spiritual malaise," Christianity could not "tell us how the national economy ought to be run. Dr. Coggan should leave to Caesar the things which are his."

Answering his critics, Dr. Coggan wrote as follows in the *Sunday Times*:

"I am making this appeal now in response to a demand. For months there has been growing up throughout Britain an awareness that we are drifting into chaos because we are neglecting the moral and spiritual aspect of life."

"Apple mountain" highlights food paradox

Europe

U.K. woes Saudi billions

By Tatsushi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the most powerful men in the Arab world swept into London in a 15-car motorcade last week as Britain's disturbing inflation rate showed signs of having passed its peak.

The two events are not related. But taken together they could give some encouragement to Britain's hard-pressed Treasury officials.

Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Deputy Premier and strongman of the royal government headed by King Khalid, arrived in London Monday for a four-day visit, during which he will lunch with the Queen, dine with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, and talk with his hosts on topics ranging from a possible Saudi Arabian loan to purchases of arms and equipment and the sending of British technicians and teachers to the oil-rich kingdom.

It is the British hope that he will buy British arms and equipment and that he will authorize advance payment in order to help relieve Britain's balance-of-payment difficulties.

The Crown Prince, who has brought with him a large retinue of ministers and other officials, is expected to take a hard look at the British economy and its prospects. Total Arab investments in Britain are estimated at around \$2.5 billion (over \$5 billion), of which a large proportion is thought to be Saudi.

The economy, battered by galloping inflation during the first half of the year, shows signs at last that recovery may be on the way. The inflation rate in September was 0.9 percent, bringing the annual rate down to 26.6 percent from the August high of 26.9 percent.

During the last three months retail prices have been rising at less than half the 2%



Prince Fahd is greeted by the Duke of Gloucester and Harold Wilson on arrival in London

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Middle East

'Barbaric behavior' accepted

Israel: years of war reap violent harvest at home

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Israelis are becoming aware that living for three decades under the threat of war is leading to an increasingly violent society and a growing disregard for authority at home.

The point was graphically illustrated recently when angry stevedores in the port of Ashdod ran riot through a courtroom and chased the judge into his chambers after he had handed down a stiff penalty to their union leader, Yehoshua Peretz. Mr. Peretz was on trial for closing the harbour and disrupting shipping for one day last summer after a police guard had failed to recognize him and asked for identification.

In another incident, a physician was shot and killed last week in the government hospital in Nahariya by a patient who believed he was not receiving sufficient attention.

Crimes of extreme violence are still rare here, and police statistics show only 38 murders last year.

But leading social workers and psychologists say the violence is threatening to become a national characteristic. It expresses itself in volatile temper, irritability, and unruly behavior in the general public.

"It is not so much this barbaric behavior that is so disturbing, but the fact that the public accepts it without protest," says Hana Hershkovich, chief social worker of the health ministry's rehabilitation department. "And through this lack of public resistance, the psychological problem of an individual becomes the social problem for the nation."

Police records show that violence against persons in authority rose dramatically between 1972 and 1973, the last years of available statistics. This despite the fact that the

general crime rate dropped because of the war that began in October that year.

Incidents such as the Oct. 7 courtroom tumult occurred 958 times in 1973, up 12 percent over the previous year; and there were 628 attacks on police officers, or 32 percent more than in 1972.

Veteran Israeli psychologist Lizzli Rosenberger acknowledges that violence is common in the technologically advanced countries of the Western world. But here it bears certain specific traits particular to Israel. Emotions are charged because of the war situation, and the feeling that renewed hostilities may be around the corner.

According to this psychologist, the lack of respect for authority probably stems also from permissiveness at home and at school.

"Parents who went through at least one war take a let-live attitude toward their children, even more than in Western countries," she says.

Visitors to Israel frequently remark on the self-confidence and bravado of the Israelis, but Dr. Rosenberger says this is overcompensation for their anxieties.

Three generations of men have seen the brutality of four wars, "and this threatens their humanness, delicacy, subtlety, and consideration," she says. "This creates a tendency toward violence based on fear and uncertainty of the future."

Violence against social workers trying to assist the disadvantaged has become a particularly painful problem. After a social worker was beaten up in the border town of Kiryat Shmona, her professional colleagues declared a nationwide strike to mobilize public opinion.

Until now, Israel's policymakers have been too busy with

the security situation and peace efforts to give much attention to the problem of "the quality of life," as former Foreign Minister Abba Eban put it.

But recent incidents have made many Israelis believe their country will have to apply almost as much energy and intellectual effort to the problem of social violence as to the struggle with the Arabs. "After all, we want more than just physical survival. We want an attractive style of life," says one old-timer.

Soviet presence and pressure here — Moscow has recently asked to open a military mission in Bangkok — has turned the country into a mini cold war zone.

At the same time, the continuing and at times escalating communist guerrilla activities in the northern and southern provinces have served to underscore Thailand's precarious position as well as the possibility of an eventual communist take-over.

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Mr. Kukrit suddenly announced a 17.7-percent increase in the internal security budget for 1976 — although he cited the continuing pullout of U.S. military forces from Thailand and deteriorating conditions in neighboring "hopeless" and 79 percent thought that the current instability would continue.

Many observers, taking into account the mounting violence and lawlessness here, think emergency rule is fast becoming a possibility. A strong indication of the outside world's slipping confidence in Thailand was a recent opinion poll of Japanese firms operating here. The poll showed that 62 percent of them regarded future investment in Thailand as

"hopeless" and 79 percent thought that the current instability would continue.

Mr. Kukrit's strongest card at the moment

— and that of the present democratic government — is that there seems to be no strong candidate to replace him.

Asia

Thai unrest may bring on emergency rule

By Colin McAndrews
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj is engaged in a remarkable balancing act aimed at keeping his shaky government in power while trying to generate foreign investors' confidence in Thailand.

Mr. Kukrit's base on the domestic front is a narrow one. It rests on continuing agreement among the 17 small political parties that joined his coalition government after the national elections of last February.

At the same time, the continuing and at times escalating communist guerrilla activities in the northern and southern provinces have served to underscore Thailand's precarious position as well as the possibility of an eventual communist take-over.

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In foreign affairs, the sudden American withdrawal from Vietnam — in effect from the entire Southeast Asia region — has left the Thais and Mr. Kukrit, longtime U.S. allies, particularly vulnerable.

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Africa

Duel over phosphates

Spain and Morocco set for Saharan high noon

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rabat, Morocco

Morocco's King Hassan and Spain's Gen. Francisco Franco are moving their chessmen over the Spanish Sahara's sands, preparing for a showdown over the future of the territory and its rich Bu Craa phosphate beds.

Morocco's possession of the beds would make it second only to the United States as a world phosphate producer. Since 1973, Morocco has emulated oil producers and succeeded in raising world phosphate prices by about 400 percent.

King Hassan's prestige in the third world — long at a low level — has received a hefty boost through messages of support from Arab and African governments and a promise of technical support from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

General Franco, aged and unwell, faces major domestic unrest, even in the Spanish Army where he began his career as a young officer fighting tribesmen in Spanish Morocco. One of history's ironies is that his successful overthrow of the Spanish Republic began in Morocco in 1936, and Moroccan mercenary troops helped bring him victory in the Spanish Civil War.

Official Moroccan spokesmen criticize Spain's calling of a UN Security Council meeting last Monday as a new example of Spain's abuse of the United Nations. Madrid

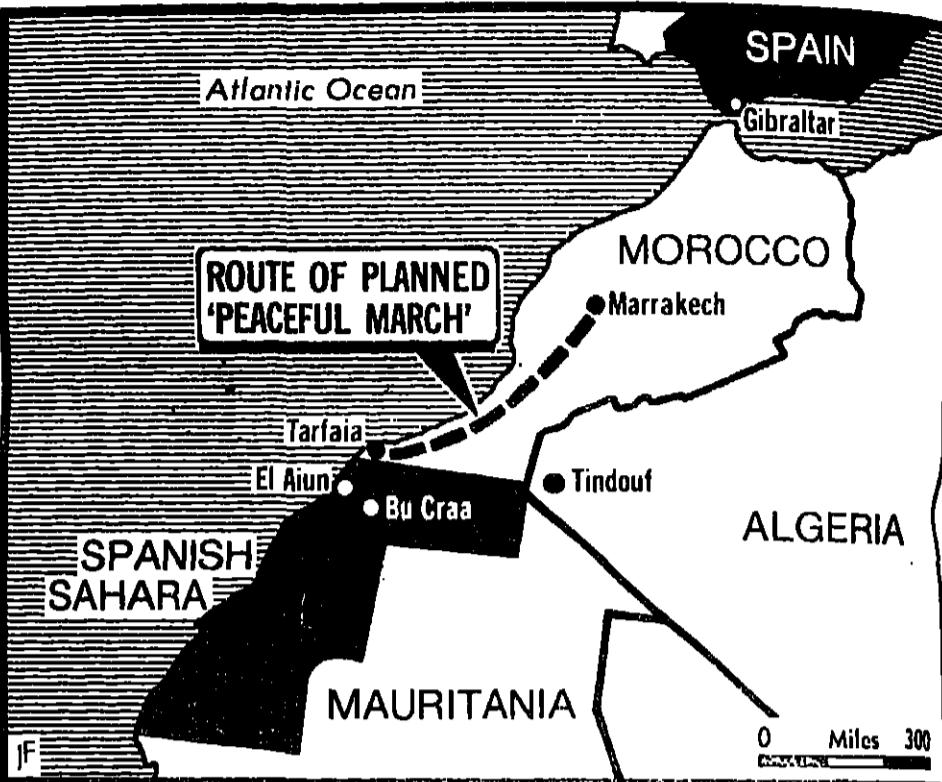
has delayed executing repeated UN resolutions calling for a referendum and decolonization of the Spanish Sahara, they recall.

Ignoring Spain's attempt to have a UN Security Council meeting halt a "peaceful march" of 350,000 Moroccan volunteers into the territory, Moroccan recruiting offices continued following King Hassan's orders to enroll marchers. Government sources said Morocco might consider calling off the march — for which over 500,000 have been enrolled — if the Security Council asked this and if Spain agreed to negotiate for a Moroccan take-over. Both eventualities appeared unlikely to observers here. The first contingent of marchers is expected to cross the frontier of the Sahara Oct. 28.

Algeria has refused to support the Moroccan action. It backs a Saharan liberation group called Polisario, advocating West Saharan independence. Mauritania also claims the Spanish Sahara but is not pressing the claim.

In El-Aïun, the Saharan capital and river port for export of the Bu Craa phosphates, Spanish authorities are reported here to be encouraging a counter-march by tribesmen opposing the Moroccan take-over.

Spain maintains a powerful 5,000-man defense force in the Sahara, with air support, including U.S.-made fighters, helicopters, and troop transports, based in the nearby Canary Islands. Strong Spanish garrisons defend the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, on the northern Moroccan coast.



Morocco's royal armed forces, equipped mainly by the United States and France, underwent major command shake-ups following two Army coup attempts against King Hassan in 1972 and 1973. They would face difficult logistic problems in a Saharan war.

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Nigerian leader vows blitz on corruption and laziness

By Arthur O. Ezenekwe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lagos, Nigeria

Most Nigerians tend to accept at face value the promise of their new leader, Brig. Murtala Ramat Muhammad, to return the country to civilian rule in four years' time.

This is because Brigadier Muhammad has taken a series of bold steps to correct the country's ills since he ousted Gen. Yakubu Gowon from power some three months ago.

Nigerians compare his determined action to General Gowon's record of postponed deadlines and unfulfilled promises.

Brigadier Muhammad announced his timetable for a return to civilian rule in a nationwide broadcast on the 15th anniversary of Nigerian independence.

Mass dismissals and compulsory retirements also are going on in state-owned corporations.

Many contracts awarded to foreign and local firms by the old regime have been revoked because of irregularities. Some of the construction projects started by General Gowon, who is now working for a degree in politics at Britain's Warwick University, are still going on. But secret probes have been launched to determine how funds appropriated for them have almost been exhausted, although the projects are still far from being completed.

A drastic revision is under way of the third national development plan launched by General Gowon last March. A new plan devoid of prestige projects is expected to be announced, especially now that it has become clear that Nigeria's oil revenue is falling as the world demand for petroleum declines.

Within a short period of time Brigadier Muhammad has attacked the problem of Lagos's traffic jams. It should no longer take four hours for a taxi to crawl at a snail's pace under searing heat from Lagos airport into the city. Soldiers direct traffic at about radical junctions.



General Gowon samples university's curry and chips

Guerrillas fight on

Embattled Eritrea: where the 'secret' war just won't go away

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

War, what war? That is often the public attitude of Ethiopian officials when asked about the escalating breakaway movement in the northern province of Eritrea that has been rippling at Ethiopia's unity for 13 years.

The officials seem to wish the war would go away, even as the former government of Emperor Haile Selassie thought covering up the 1973-74 drought and famine would somehow make it not exist.

But the breakaway movement, armed by Arab countries such as Libya and Syria, has the backing of most Eritrean civilians and appears to be getting steadily stronger.

The state of emergency declared in Addis Ababa recently was aimed at controlling dissident students and workers in the national capital. But these students and workers represent two more threads in what could become the unravelling of Ethiopia.

The people, perhaps most aware that the country could tear apart along the Eritrean border are some 30,000 Eritreans who live quietly in Addis Ababa. At some point, they could become hostages. Or they could rise up against the military government.

The Eritreans are generally more sophisticated than other tribes, and their province is more prosperous. The enormous slum of Addis Ababa, patched over here and there with corrugated iron sheets for fencing, contrasts with the fine, Italianate streets of Asmara, the Eritrean capital.

Eight years ago Asmara's tree and villa-lined avenues were peaceful; the guerrillas were far out in the countryside. Now the city's

streets swarm with government soldiers. The Army claims to control the major towns in the province, but "control" must have a flexible definition. Ethiopian sources estimate that nearly 150 people have been killed in the streets of Asmara so far this year. The victims may have been guerrillas, or sympathizers, or soldiers. The hit-and-run methods, plus the wall of silence erected by the government, make exact figures hard to establish.

The 25,000 Ethiopian troops estimated to be in Eritrea have been unable to cope with the guerrilla tactics. Occasionally news of guerrilla activities leaks out when a foreigner is kidnapped. The latest incident was the kidnapping of two Americans from Kegnew U.S. Air Force communications base last month. The Americans are still missing.

On the same day, an Ethiopian pastor was abducted from the Amara compound of the Society of International Missions, a mission headquartered in New Jersey. He too has not been found.

Recent signs of a more benign government policy toward Eritrea and attempts to achieve a political settlement may be too late, according to foreign observers. The formation of an interministerial committee to study Eritrea may be too much window dressing.

The vulnerability of the Army is becoming more apparent. There are constant reports of disenchantment within Army ranks, significant for a regime brought to power by disenchanted soldiers.

Also, geographically the provincial capital of Asmara is in a precarious position. Guerrilla villages could easily cut two of its most vital links by blowing up a bridge on the road from Asmara and cutting gasoline supplies, or by sabotaging the high bridge over the Blue Nile gorge.

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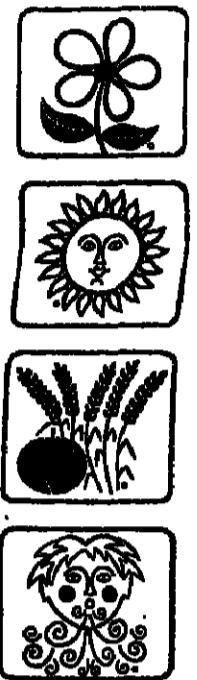
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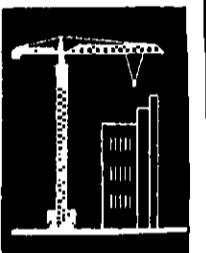
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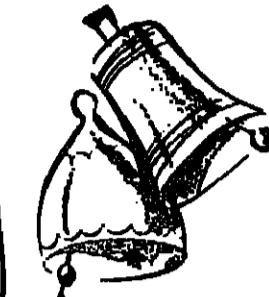
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United Nations

How to make the cities of the world fit to live in

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The plight of New York and other cities — and the prospect that a tidal wave of urbanization will, in the next few decades, create scores of cities with problems as great as New York's — dominates preparations for a United Nations conference to be held in Vancouver, B.C., next June.

The conference, called "Habitat," will, according to its Secretary-General, Enrique Penalosa Camargo, climax a series of UN meetings on environment, population, food, and the role of women. He expects it to be the largest conference ever held by the United Nations, with representatives from nearly all countries.

Mr. Penalosa recently told 100 American urban and rural-living specialists representing a cross-section of private and governmental organizations that the problems of decay in highly developed cities and the rush to new cities experienced by the developing nations were beyond the capabilities of the cities themselves. They must be solved nationally, he said.

"In Latin America," he predicted, "the population will soar from 300 million to 600 million by the end of the century and 9 out of 10 Latin Americans will live in urban centers, most of them in 30 principal cities. Mexico City will be larger than New York."

While the United States can afford to talk about the quality of life in the cities, Mexicans and other developing peoples must first solve the problem of quantity, he said.

Mr. Penalosa, a former minister of agricult-

ture in Colombia, described one solution to urbanization he had observed in Singapore.

"The British left Singapore in the early '60s one of the dirtiest cities in the world, with terrible traffic jams because everything was concentrated downtown.

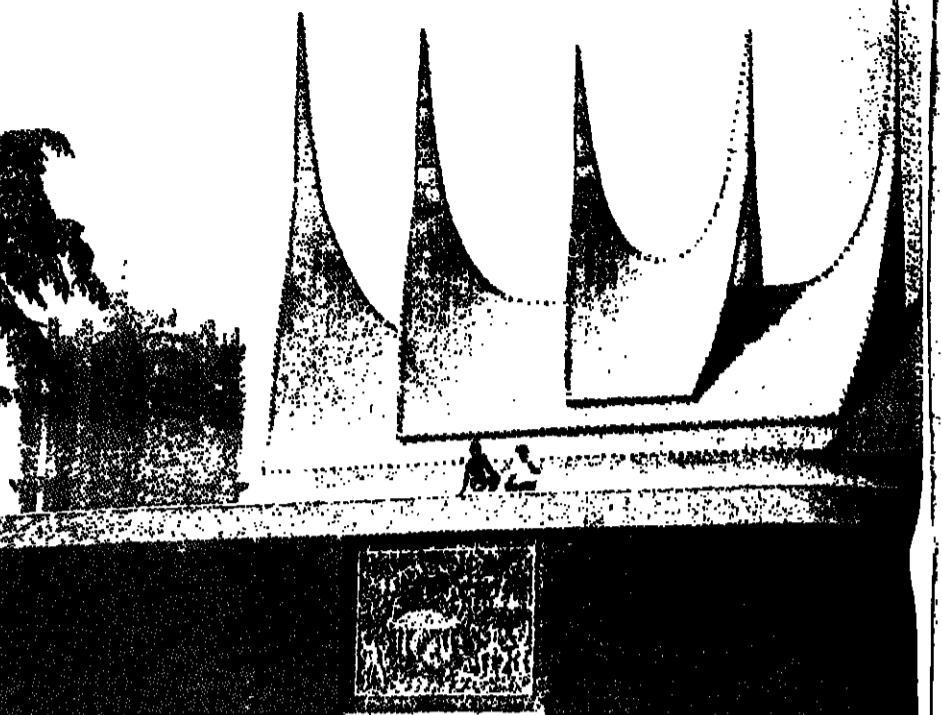
"Today 55 percent of the 2 million population are in public housing. Instead of building dormitory suburbs, they built cities within the city. Within these smaller units workers walk to work, children walk to school, and women go shopping on foot.

"There are 10-story factory buildings with one story for each of 10 different factories. Women who live in public housing nearby can work two or three hours at a time knowing that they can get home quickly to care for their families. The arrangement enables Singapore to make maximum use of women's hand labor."

Mr. Penalosa added that the environment in Singapore had been improved by Draconian cleanliness and a \$30-a-month tax on those who drive their cars to the center of the city. A fleet of shuttle buses accommodates those who park outside.

Introducing Secretary-General Penalosa, Robert Ingersoll, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Henry A. Kissinger, told the conference that the Agency for International Development (AID) — which has been concerned for many years with the rural poor in developing countries — is beginning to reshape its thinking to reflect the fact that "increasing numbers of poor will be found in urban areas."

But he also noted that "Habitat is not a conference about urbanization — it is about human settlements, rural as well as urban."



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer
Singapore: new buildings and careful planning

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Slow thaw in U.S.-Cuba frost

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cuban government by U.S. citizens and companies whose interests were expropriated in the early 1960s. Cuba has rejected these claims.

The United States and Cuba are, in a sense, shadow boxing as they inch toward rapprochement.

Both have in recent days set up conditions that on the surface might seem to preclude an early movement toward some sort of new U.S.-Cuba relationship.

But these conditions are, in the view of long-time observers, merely bargaining points.

"Unilateral continuation of the Cuba embargo becomes a bit more costly to the United States, though economic cost is still relatively small," the report said.

The U.S. in August eased the embargo by allowing foreign subsidiaries and affiliates of U.S. companies to do business with Cuba. The value of this business is relatively small, but it is seen as a sign of the time.

The United States, for its part, has on several recent occasions said that the major impediment to lifting the embargo on Cuba and smoothing the way to relations was the estimated \$1.6 billion in claims against the

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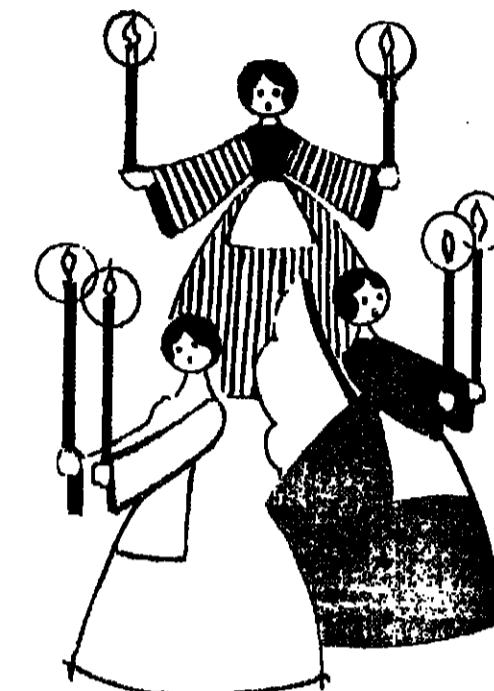
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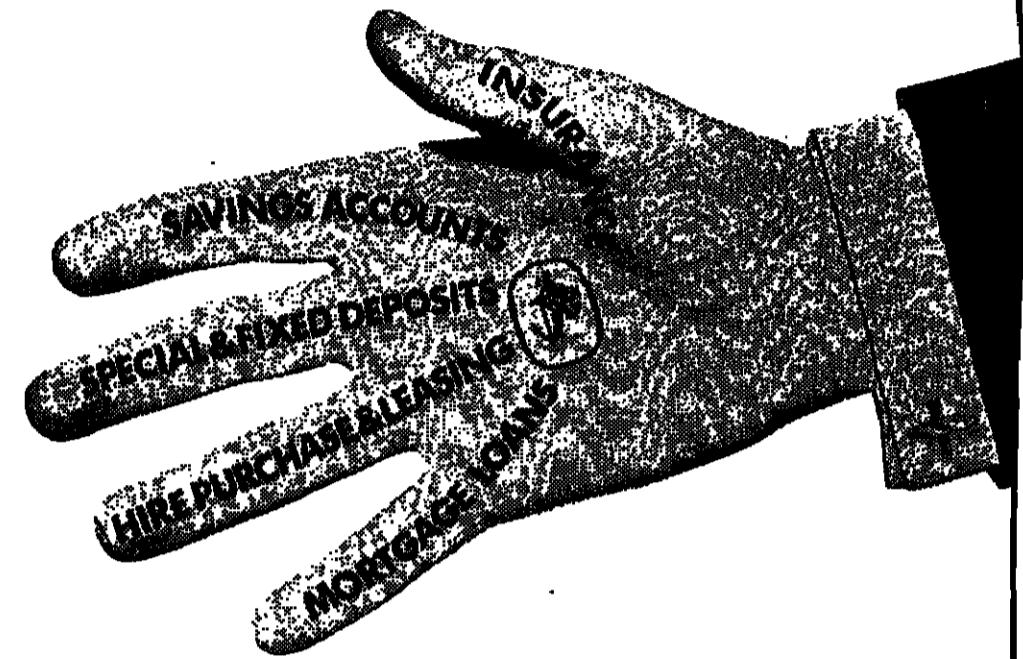
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Insider's view

"Tent city" for Vietnamese refugees at Camp Pendleton, California — where the waiting goes on



Photos by R. L. Smith

Viet refugees: a plea for group resettlement

A leading Vietnamese comments on the plight of thousands of Indo-Chinese still confined to U.S. refugee camps, waiting for new homes to matele

By Phan Quang Dan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Pendleton, California
Upward of 25,000 Vietnamese and Cambodians are still waiting in U.S. refugee camps, and they have one deep wish — group resettlement.

So far nearly 100,000 Indo-Chinese have been resettled in the United States, and the program is fast closing in on the so-called hard-core refugees. Most of them speak little or no English, have large families, and have never been abroad before. The novelty of arrival in the United States has long since worn off.

As this group waits — and worries — the sunny and warm days at Camp Pendleton and at the other two remaining centers, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation in Pennsylvania and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, are dwindling. Camp Pendleton, with its huge "tent city," is due to close Oct. 31; camps at Indiantown Gap and Fort Chaffee are scheduled to shut down by Dec. 31. Already the fourth U.S. center, at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, has been shut down.

Traditionally each new group of refugees or immigrants to the United States has tended to cluster together, at least for the first few years. Cubans are a recent example. This has helped them to maintain their cultural identity and to give them a greater sense of security. It also has tended to lead to communities in which all available skills are put to use, achieving as close to full employment as possible in the shortest time and helping elderly persons to lead useful lives. Individual resettlement in a new environment, on the other hand, tends to make refugees feel completely uprooted.

Many of the Indo-China refugees who remain in camps are farmers, fishermen, and small-business people. Although sometimes labeled unskilled, they

are in fact highly skilled in their own ways. Their traditional experience often has been updated by exposure to modern technology and could be fully mobilized in group-resettlement projects.

The fishermen, for example, are equally experienced in fish breeding. Many also have experience in fish processing and manufacture of fish sauces. These fishermen are capable of becoming self-supporting after they are provided with boats and equipment.

The farmers are all experienced at growing rice, corn, soybeans, and fruit trees. They, too, are capable of becoming self-supporting.

Shelters are comfortable

The first problem to solve in organizing a group-resettlement program would be to find and survey enough land. Such a project, based on farming, would require two to four acres per family (half that for fishermen), provided soil quality and water resources were adequate. Sites for such projects should be selected in consultation with representatives of the refugees themselves.

The cost of the land, of course, would have to be budgeted for, in addition to transportation of the refugees to the resettlement sites, building of housing, opening access routes, clearing land, a year's food support, and such community services as schools, markets, and health clinics.

But most of these items already are being provided in the refugee camps. The difference is that while the Vietnamese and Cambodians are idling away their time in the camps, they could be working, producing, and supporting themselves — contributing new economic and cultural ingredients to the host country into which they are to integrate.

There has been little complaint about the living conditions in these camps. Shelters — whether tents, quonsets, or barracks — have been comfortable. Whenever it has been cold, enough blankets and jackets have been distributed. The International Red Cross, other voluntary agencies, and private citizens have brought plenty of clothing, and the refugees look well dressed. Sanitation has been

adequate, and medical and dental care available. And the food, while different from what the refugees were used to at home, has been satisfactory.

There have been well-organized religious services for Buddhists, Protestants, and Roman Catholics alike. There also have been play schools for children, adult English classes, driving lessons, and orientation-to-American-life courses. Films, athletic and other recreational events, and artistic performances have been frequent.

The main complaint has been that the refugees were strictly confined to the camps until they were processed out, which did not give them an opportunity to learn about their new social environment or to look for employment by themselves.

From a practical point of view, letting the refugees move in and out freely would make it impossible to run the huge reception centers. On the other hand, it is never pleasant to have to line up for food or to gaze out only at lonely hills day in and day out — no matter how well organized camp life might be otherwise.

Refugees work-oriented

There need be no fears that the refugees might be tempted to stay in the camps indefinitely, even if the camps were to be continued past Dec. 31. The Vietnamese and Cambodians are strongly work-oriented and are anxious to stand on their own feet and become economically self-supporting.

They realize that they are late-comers to an economy that is not booming. They are willing to take the harder jobs at lower pay that are not generally wanted, and they are prepared to go to places that have less appeal to the earlier comers.

However, unlike earlier groups of refugees who had relatives or friends in the United States to help them out of the camps, those people must rely entirely on voluntary agencies. And now even this sector is drying up, despite the efforts of church groups and other agencies to keep it alive. Their appeal has been to parishes, dioceses, and local

chapters to bring more Americans in the resettlement.

The trade unions also are active in the resettlement effort. AFL-CIO president Meany strongly supported the case of Indo-China refugees and is a member of the committee to President Ford on the resettlement. A high-level AFL-CIO delegation has visited Camp Pendleton, and the labor organization is better of all persons leaving the camp to help in the resettlement.

"We could never have started to resettle our nomads in such numbers and so quickly but for the fact that so many of them have been made destitute by the drought and now are eagerly seizing the chance of a new life," President Siad said.

The drought that ended a few months ago saw its climax at the turn of the year. It caused nearly 20,000 deaths, mostly of children and elderly people, and material losses to the tune of \$700 million.

More than half the country's sheep and goats, the backbone of the economy and exports, were wiped out.

The drought was a continuation of the catastrophe that had earlier hit neighboring Ethiopia. Yet, in contrast to the fumbling of the late Emperor Haile Selassie's administration, the Somalis took prompt and effective action as soon as a national emergency was declared by President Siad in October, 1974.

Self-reliance practiced

Relief camps were set up throughout the affected northern region to shelter and feed the destitute and famished herdsmen and their families. Some of the relief supplies were provided by the international community. The United States, the largest single donor, supplied \$4,552,670 worth of food and blankets.

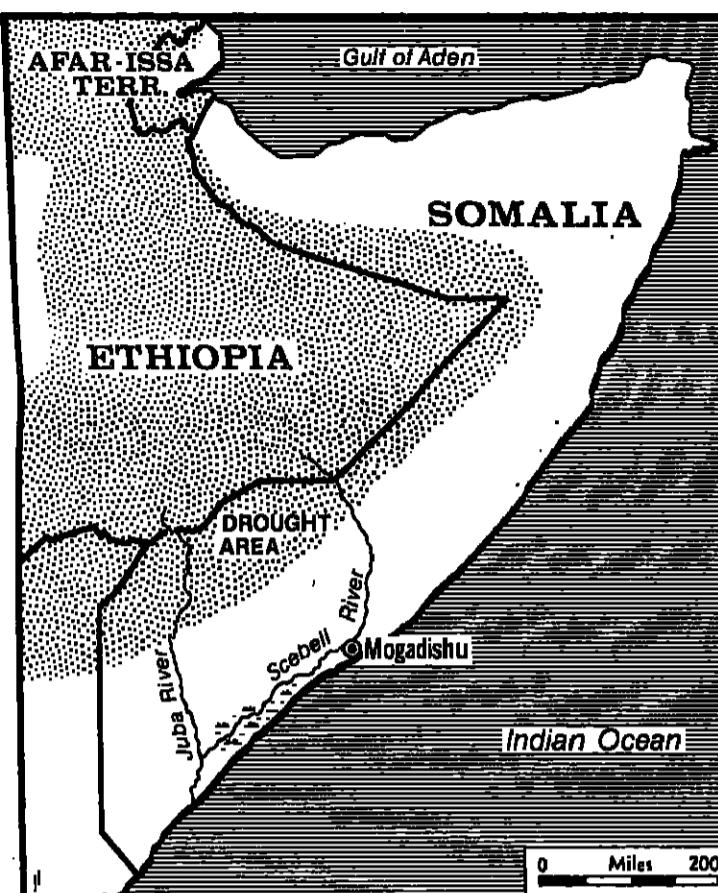
But most of the effort and cost was borne by the Somalis themselves. In accord with their policies of "self-reliance," thousands

Follow-up on the news

New farms for drought victims

Country astride Africa's dry region
resettles the homeless

By Karl Lawrence
Special to The Christian Science Monitor



200 at a time, together with what was left of their belongings, including a goat here and there. There were on average 10 landings a day on the improvised airstrip.

The nomads I talked to agreed they had little choice but to fall in with the government plan, having lost practically all their livestock. There was a high number of dependents for the available able-bodied men. It appears that some of the younger and fitter men chose to go back to nomadism when grass became green again. About 100,000 are known to have drifted into town during the emergency, and these will now be "persuaded" to join the farmers in a new resettlement drive to start in a few months.

The hope is that the new farm communities, all organized in Soviet-style collectives, will be self-sufficient in four years, and will then start contributing to the nation's ledger and exports. There are about 20 million acres of virgin land available along the two rivers.

Supreme confidence displayed by Somali officials in regard to this venture is based on the success of other "self-help" schemes introduced since President Siad took power in October, 1969.

The practice of mobilizing huge masses of people for nationally useful work has led to the formation of an elite of militants, men and women, numbering, according to President Siad, about 150,000. "With such people at my command," he said, "we can face any emergency that might arise again."

In Mogadishu I saw seven new schools built by voluntary labor this year. In less than four weeks. Over the country as a whole, about a hundred such schools will have been put up in 1976 alone. Hotels, office buildings, hospitals, and roads have been constructed in this manner with every adult in the city putting in some 10 hours a week in voluntary labor. Nonconformists are not prosecuted, but heavy social pressure, kept up by thousands of militants directed from the President's office, makes life difficult for those who disagree.

In successive countrywide campaigns, it is claimed, about 70 percent of the total population have been made literate in the Somali script, introduced only three years ago. In 1969, only 2 percent of the Somali people were able to read or write in any alphabet.

Karl Lawrence is a free-lance journalist based in London who travels frequently in Africa.

United States

New jobs are opening up for American television

By George Moneyham

New York A middle-income family gathers around the home television set for an evening of entertainment. The father chooses a "videodisc," which resembles a long-playing record, places it on a turntable, and the TV screen lights up with a recent movie.

Two New York lawyers prepare oral arguments to present before three judges sitting in Washington. Instead of traveling to the distant courtroom, the lawyers argue on a "picturephone," and the judges view their case before a console the size of a small TV set.

An advertising agency introduces a new marketing campaign for a large corporation. A TV set with a seven-foot screen allows the large group of executives to weigh the campaign at the same time in a conference room.

A firm wants to train employees in

several U.S. cities. Using a domestic satellite system owned by Western Union, a private TV network is set up to offer simultaneous training courses in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Such innovations in television are no longer pie-in-the-sky dreams of engineers and scientists. Increasingly, advances in video technology are changing the way many businesses and professions operate — and they hold out the promise of drastically altering entertainment for millions of Americans.

A number of such technological developments were displayed recently at Video Expo '75, an exposition in New York attended by some 4,000 manufacturers, technicians, dealers, and others in the burgeoning industry. Speaking from Chicago over the first private television network to use a domestic satellite for long-distance transmission, Edward L. Taylor, a

vice-president of Western Union Telegraph Company, remarked, "The future of video is wide open . . . one thing is certain — it will not be what it has been. The technology of satellite relay and television is just too vigorous to be contained."

Thus far, business and industry have reaped most from the advances in TV technology. Educational institutions have turned to video cassettes and closed-circuit systems for instruction purposes, but the limited budgets of most schools have kept television from being more widely used.

RCA engineers recently demonstrated their videodisc system for a small group of reporters in New York. Company officials say their turntables will be adaptable to holding prices at levels people can afford.

Bruce Morlow, executive vice-president of Novo Communications, Inc., points out that his company's seven-foot TV screens now sell for \$3,995 — still too expensive for home use; however, his is the first company to get the cost of the giant screen down to \$15, say RCA officials.

The relatively low cost of the videodisc is considered big advantage over video cassettes, which are in the neighborhood of \$25. However, cassettes, introduced by Sony in 1971, and at the time considered a major step forward in making video recordings convenient and easy to handle, are two-way instruments. That is, they can be used for making recordings as well as for playbacks.

and by the latter part of 1976 dealers will be offering the discs and consoles to the general public.

The two companies have drawn some criticism for taking different approaches in developing the discs — which means the disc from one company will not play on the console of the other company. Each company is racing to get its system into general use in hopes of having its version accepted as the national standard.

One of the biggest obstacles to making the TV revolution more accessible to consumers has been the difficulty of holding prices at levels people can afford. Bruce Morlow, executive vice-president of Novo Communications, Inc., points out that his company's seven-foot TV screens now sell for \$3,995 — still too expensive for home use; however, his is the first company to get the cost of the giant screen down to \$15, say RCA officials.

Industry officials feel "videodiscs" will have a big impact on the TV viewing habits of Americans. Some expect the record-like discs eventually to take the place of phonographs and recordings altogether. Two companies — RCA and Phillips MCA — currently are developing such systems,

Adoption: should religion be deciding factor?

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles A legal battle over the custody of 20 Cambodian orphans here could flare into a broader controversy that affects child adoption procedures across the U.S.

The basic issue, observers here say, is whether an adoption agency here can determine the religion of prospective parents. But involved are constitutional questions that ultimately may be resolved by the U.S. Supreme Court:

- Can a private, or independent, adoption agency establish religious criteria for child placement?

- Can the state (or public agency) ignore religious values in determining what is in the best interest of the child up for adoption?

- Can those with no religious persuasion be denied the right to adopt?

The case has broad implications, many observers believe. Traditionally, most private placement groups — particularly those with religious affiliations (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish) — have awarded homeless children to adoptive parents of their own denomination.

Several state laws, or administrative codes, authorize so-called religious matching. For example, in California the code specifies that "a child shall be placed with adoptive parents whose religious faith is the same as his own or that of his (natural) parent." However, the law allows exceptions according to the "expressed wishes of the (natural) parents."

Financial Ministries and World Vision — a Christian relief organization that originally took custody of the children in a Cambodian orphanage — say they will appeal the case.

World Vision president W. Stanley Moneyham says Judge Olson's ruling violates First Amendment guarantees of religious freedom.

Meanwhile, Dr. Richard Scott — who initially sued Financial Ministries on the grounds it denied him an opportunity to adopt a Cambodian youngster because he was not of their religious persuasion — insists that the Chinese are trying to help the Yugoslavs.

In other words, the most vigorously expressed and exercised hostility in the world anywhere today is between the Soviet Union and China. There is no comparable degree of hostility or competition in any other relationship. Even Israel and Egypt are peace-loving neighbors by contrast. And the condition is expressed by the fact that Moscow deploys larger armed forces against China than it does against the NATO alliance.

All of this gives Washington the most favorable position in the triangle of the three greatest world powers. Moscow had the advantage when Washington was in an attitude of hostility toward China. It could play China against the United States. But that ended with the Nixon-Kissinger policy of reconciliation with China alongside of detente with the Soviet Union.

Today Washington enjoys easy relations with both Moscow and Peking while those two face each other in a state of acute rivalry with guns and nuclear missiles loaded and pointed at each other and their agents competing vigorously for friends and allies.

In this condition both Moscow and Peking need Washington's goodwill more than Washington needs either of them. Dr. Kissinger can afford to hold out for a "critic-proof" deal in SALT II even if it might mean a further postponement of the long-planned Brezhnev visit to Washington. Indeed, such a visit is probably no longer an advantage to President Ford with U.S. public opinion souring on detente.

And Dr. Kissinger can also afford to play his hand in Peking coolly. The Chinese have been making signs that they wish Washington would hurry up and break its alliance with Taiwan to clear the way for official diplomatic relations with them. But on the plane en route to Peking Dr. Kissinger told accompanying reporters that his trip out there was in response to Chinese initiative and that they got more out of it than Washington does.

The two previous recipients of the Fourth Estate Award by the National Press Club for distinguished service to American journalism.

Mr. Strout has covered every presidential campaign since 1924. He has attended the press conferences of nine presidents, was one of the first cross-country airplane flights, reported the Normandy landings during World War II, and has been awarded a number of other journalism awards.

Richard L. Strout, The Christian Science Monitor's dean of correspondents in Washington, has been awarded the prestigious Fourth Estate Award by the National Press Club for distinguished service to American journalism.

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But this time several days passed before the government, having earlier conceded that Franco had a touch of flu, confirmed persistent rumors that he had suffered a heart attack. An official statement, issued after reports abroad that Franco had died, said the Caudillo had been afflicted by an attack of "acute coronary insufficiency." The statement went on to say that the Generalissimo was making satisfactory progress and was well again.

The two previous recipients of the Fourth Estate Award were Walter Cronkite and James Reston.

Mr. Strout has been at the Monitor's

United States

Who will fight terrorism?

By Lucia Mousat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington International terrorism has continued to grow but no legal solutions are in sight, in spite of intensive U.S. efforts, government sources here say.

One major reason for the stall is the fact that many "third world" countries as well as some advanced nations are unwilling to issue a blanket indictment of terrorism as a tactic.

These argue that where the goal is political, such as asylum for refugees or national liberation, terrorism occasionally is justified.

Also there are many nations reluctant to punish terrorists either because they want to stay on good terms with the governments involved or because they fear retaliation aimed at release of those punished.

Consequently, almost half of the 267 international terrorists caught in the last five years were freed from the beginning, got safe conduct, or were released on the demand of fellow terrorists.

Though slow to come, however, there has been some progress:

- Government sources here cite as the most notable the recent decline in the number of countries such as Libya and Algeria willing to provide a safe haven for terrorists without punishment or extradition. In the case of 14 Chilean refugees holding United Nations employments as hostages in Argentina recently, three countries refused asylum before Algeria finally agreed to accept the terrorists.

- There has also been progress internationally in the conclusion of treaties aimed at combating hijacking, sabotage of aircraft, and attacks on diplomats.

As it is, there have been, for instance, 114 U.S. officials subject to such international terrorist methods as kidnappings or bombings over the last seven years, and 24 of them have been killed.

The U.S. Senate is currently on the verge of ratifying the convention which passed the U.N. in 1973 aimed at protection of diplomats, but that treaty will not be force until 13 more, or a total of 22 nations, become parties to it.

With 800 individuals killed and 1,700 wounded in international terrorist incidents over the last seven years, the finding of sound effective solutions is increasingly imperative.

Some argue that what is needed most of all is a revival of the moral indignation such incidents used to spark almost universally.

Tough times for New York

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York Three years, the Mayor praised New Yorkers for their restraint and "grace under pressure" thus far.

But immediate reaction to the latest cutbacks was hardly graceful. Municipal labor-union leaders termed the Mayor's plan to trim an estimated 6,000 city employees from the payroll "unconscionable" and a violation of previous commitments to use attrition rather than layoffs for further budget cuts.

For some suspected criminals, "revolving-door justice" will be encouraged in the district attorney's office. Fewer prosecutors will force fewer prosecutions as a result of a \$500-million budget cutback affecting Manhattan's district attorney.

Another 800 to 900 policemen will be off the streets, adding to the 2,900 already dismissed. An as yet undetermined number of precinct stations will close — thus fewer arrests and less security.

Some 3,000 more teachers and school workers will be dismissed, seriously "impairing the education of the city's schoolchildren," warns city school chancellor Irving Anker.

Fewer trash pickups will mean cluttered streets in some neighborhoods. Hundreds of more sanitation men will get pink slips, in addition to 1,431 already dismissed.

These are among the immediate consequences city department heads say New Yorkers will feel as a result of Mayor Abraham D. Beame's new three-year plan to balance the city's budget by the end of the 1977-78 fiscal year.

In submitting his proposals to eliminate the city's \$724-million budget deficit over the next

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Black Muslims can now be white

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
One of the most controversial black movements in the United States — the Black Muslims (Nation of Islam) — is taking another step to end its 45-year-old ban against whites.

The Nation of Islam recently announced plans for a "Model" community on 350 acres in southwestern Michigan, at which whites would be welcome as well as blacks.

The new community, scheduled to open in 1977, is to include a farm, light industry, recreational facilities, a school, and mosque.

The new openness toward whites is in line with a decision in June by the nation's new leader, Wallace D. Muhammad, to drop exclusion of whites.

Since June, several whites have joined the nation, in Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C., says Dr. Na'im Akbar, special assistant to Supreme Minister Muhammad.

The anti-white or "white devil" campaign which left many outsiders wondering if the Nation of Islam was encouraging violence toward whites, was part of an effort to "awaken" blacks to their long subservience to whites, says Dr. Akbar.

But now the time is ripe for a new phase — a reaching out to anyone who "has problems of

self-motivation and self-reliance," says Saad el-Amin, the nation's business manager and general counsel.

Mr. Muhammad, who became the spiritual and administrative leader of the nation when his father, Elijah Muhammad, passed on in February, calls the new phase a "moving into greater mental and moral growth," in which color is not the main issue.

Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, praises the Nation of Islam's new direction as bringing it "closer to the mainstream of black movements." U.S. congressional black-caucus member Charles E. Rangel (D) of New York praises the changes but finds "disappointing" that Nation of Islam members do not use their potentially positive impact in politics. (Members of the nation do not vote or participate in political campaigns.)

Membership figures, similarly, are not published. Leaders say only that between the passing of Elijah Muhammad in February and June 15, some 39,000 new members were joined.

Non-Muslims praise the nation's programs for helping drug addicts and ex-prisoners live drug-free, crime-free lives. Many members are offered jobs at the stores run by the nation's approximately 175 temples.

Members recognize one spiritual god, Allah, believe in daytime fasting during one holy month a year, and are encouraged to be charitable and to make at least one trip in

During early years of the movement, founded in Detroit in 1930, there was much talk by its leaders of forming a separate nation of Black Muslims.

That topic is not on the current agenda of the movement, though it remains an "option" for future consideration, says Mr. Amin.

But for now, at least, the Nation of Islam, already is a "spiritual, social, cultural, and economic nation," and has its own internal government, explains Dr. Akbar.

The Nation of Islam has assets of about \$45 million in property and equipment in Chicago and in farm lands and farm equipment across the country, says Mr. Amin. But total assets are not published.

Membership figures, similarly, are not published. Leaders say only that between the passing of Elijah Muhammad in February and June 15, some 39,000 new members were joined.

Members are forbidden to smoke, drink alcohol, use drugs non-medically, or have extramarital sexual relations.

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Wallace Muhammad

their lifetime to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, spiritual home of the Islamic religion, on which the Nation of Islam is based.

The Nation of Islam has been criticized in the past for its teachings of "separatism."

In the past for its teachings of "separatism."

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AP photo

Wallace Muhammad

Washington

Soviet Union," he insisted, though any agreement must be "equitable."

He foresaw an important role for a U.S.

"cruise" missile, a new drone-like missile flying at low levels under enemy radar. The Pentagon is carrying his fight for this year's Pentagon budget over the heads of Congress and directly to the American taxpayer.

In doing so, the tall, amiable Defense

Secretary — a Harvard classmate of Henry A.

Kissinger and former University of Virginia economics professor — is scrambling to avoid what to the Pentagon has been considered unthinkable: the first major cutback in the U.S. defense budget since the post-Korean war

reduction of SALT.

He said no decision was imminent on whether or not Pershing missiles should be given to Israel.

He said the Pentagon is examining whether defense contractors may have broken Pentagon regulations on lobbying for weapons systems with the Defense Department.

The Defense Department requested \$97.8

billion for fiscal 1976 plus an additional \$23

billion for a transitional three-month period through September, 1976. The government is to convert

financial

Briton 'very pessimistic'

Arms researcher warns of nuclear holocaust

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

A Swedish researcher's suggested solutions for controlling the spreading worldwide weapons trade are much tougher than those proposed by U.S. congressional critics of the arms industry.

Perennial Pentagon critic, Rep. Les Aspin (D) of Wisconsin, for instance, recently reported that in the past two years U.S. arms sales have totaled \$20.3 billion, a sum he terms "incredible." U.S. sales were some \$3 billion higher than previously reported by the Pentagon, the congressman says.

The size of U.S. arms sales "underlines even more dramatically the need for Congress and the administration to come to grips with this monstrosity and develop an overall arms policy," Rep. Aspin contends.

Not new policies controlling arms sales but total disarmament is the appropriate course,

according to Dr. Frank Barnaby, director of Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

"Disarmament is essential if nuclear holocaust is to be avoided," he says.

SIPRI — controlled by an international board but funded entirely by the Swedish Parliament — provides factual data on each nation's weapons spending trends, arms sales and purchases, and developing military technologies and their implications.

In addition to the publication of this widely used statistical data, the institute also researches the problems of disarmament and arms regulation.

Predressing over SIPRI in a short-sleeved sport shirt and slacks, the bearded, balding, and British Dr. Barnaby says an analysis of SIPRI data leads to "very pessimistic" conclusions about the likelihood that nuclear holocaust can be avoided.

Among the trends spotlighted in SIPRI's 1975 yearbook which Dr. Barnaby finds most disturbing are:

- A commitment of ever-increasing sums for military purposes. Last year some \$30 billion was spent on military men and material worldwide and there is "no reason to assume" annual increases will not continue, Dr. Barnaby says.

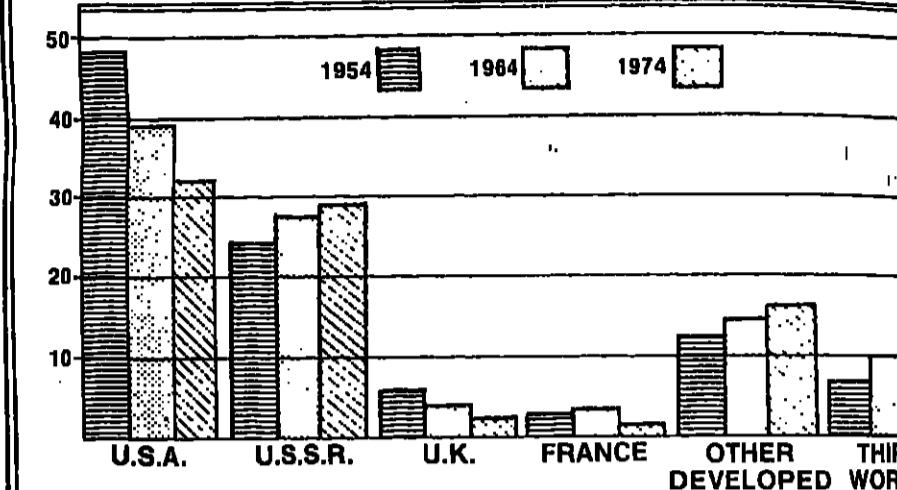
- An ever-wider distribution of highly sophisticated weapons. Last year for the first time less than 80 percent of worldwide weapons expenditures were made by NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

- Equally disturbing to Dr. Barnaby is the fact that arms sales to less developed "third world" countries are expanding rapidly. Between 1973 and 1974 annual sales to the third world rose 40 percent, SIPRI data indicates. This means the "world is growing more and more militarized — heading for equal distribution of the military wealth," Dr. Barnaby thinks.

- A growing number of nations with the capacity to produce nuclear explosives. Ac-

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Percentage distribution, billions of dollars, at constant (1970) prices and exchange rates.



Data from Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

total disarmament is the appropriate course,

according to SIPRI calculations, 20 nations now have this capability, and by 1980 30 nations will have it.

American reliance on R&D activities to maintain its military position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Dr. Barnaby admits that SIPRI "hasn't done a great deal of work" on what it would take to convert the military industrial complex post-disarmament uses. Such research is a concern for the future," he adds.

While acknowledging the problems preventing a reduction of, or cessation in, the arms race, the SIPRI staff director says he imagines "a situation in which domestic disarmament is needed for political reasons."

But the circumstances that would bring such a political demand are far from definite. They include, Dr. Barnaby thinks, "domestic upheaval, a nuclear accident, limited nuclear war."

According to SIPRI calculations, 20 nations now have this capability, and by 1980 30 nations will have it.

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A growing number of nations with the capacity to produce nuclear explosives. Ac-

Sales go poorly

New 'dream' detergent with no ads runs into snags

By William A. Babcock
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Will the public support enthusiastically a quality product whose manufacturer does not advertise and instead passes the savings on to the consumer?

So far the answer is "no" for Active, a laundry detergent billed by its maker as a consumer's "dream product."

However, Witco Chemical Corporation's Ultra Division has given itself two years to find out if its faith in consumer buying sharpness will pay off through more active Active sales.

If housewives do start volume buying of the detergent, test-marketed since December in supermarkets in New England, it could start a "non-advertising" trend.

Active's makers like to point out that it:

- Is the only non-advertised national brand on the market, according to company officials.

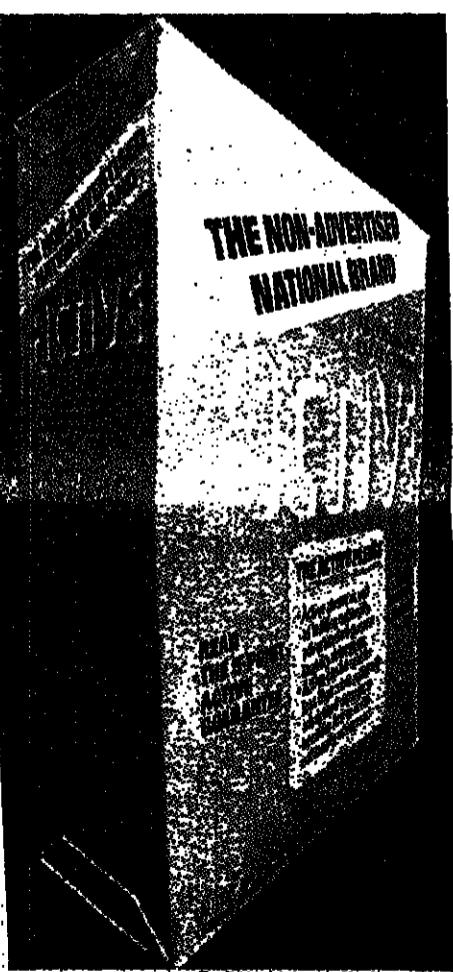
- Was judged equal in quality to leading brandname detergents in two independently conducted tests.

- Sells for at least 20 cents less than the leading brands.

Up to now sales are not promising. Although Rusi Patel, Ultra Division's consumer products manager, estimates sales so far have been 80 percent of what was first anticipated, others are not so optimistic.

"Sales are really bad," laments product sales manager James Pifer of Food Enterprises, a New England food brokerage that sells Active to both wholesale and chain supermarkets.

"The product itself has real potential, but the idea of not advertising is not good. Since they don't advertise, they can't get it across to



By Pete Main, staff photographer

Ad-less Active sells slowly

the consumer that Active is a real savings."

Mr. Pifer argues:

"Active sales have been going poorly," he adds, "or national brands have quite a strong loyalty for the housewife, and the competitive忠诚度 in this area is tough. If you want to sell your product, you must fight fire with fire and advertise."

Despite Active's less-than-encouraging track record, Witco representatives have no plans to stray from their "no advertising" policy and eventually expect to introduce their product nationally.

Witco's "no advertising" approach hinges on the intelligent consumer — the buyer who reads labels, compares prices, and decides accordingly.

"Our product originates from a consumer need. The time is right for the consumer approach because the days are gone when people would unconsciously pick things up and buy them without reading the packages and comparing prices," a company spokesperson says.

Others, though, do not give the American shopper so much credit.

"I just don't think the consumer is going to spend enough time to do her own research on any product. She is too used to being sold on something and that is the only way she reacts," holds Neil Engstrom, a buyer for Angelo's Supermarkets, Inc.

"The product itself has real potential, but the idea of not advertising is not good. Since they don't advertise, they can't get it across to

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Britain's 'Jennie' shows up on TV sets around the world

By Ian Woodward

London

I met Lee Remick one day on the elaborate House of Commons set at the London television studios where a hundred or so extras are assembled for the sequence of Winston Churchill's maiden speech. One of the first things to strike me was the extent to which, to an Englishman, she seems to be the personification of Miss America, with her shiny blonde hair, clear skin, and perfectly tailored profile. Her face is as honest as an apple. It says all.

Lee Remick has been said to be the most entrancing actress to grace movies since Marilyn Monroe. But unlike Monroe, she has added intellect to allure. But the star of such disillusioned tales as "The Long Hot Summer," "Days of Wine and Roses," "Detective," and "Loot" originally wanted to be a dancer, and some of us are more than grateful that it never got past the stage of "wanted to be." Still, from about the age of eight or nine until she was 15, that is what she dreamed about most of the time, "not the glory of first nights and roses being thrown at me, but just being a wonderful ballerina."

And then her interest flagged, and she "flittered and fiddled around" for about three years, not knowing what to do — until, at 18, she made her first appearance on Broadway in Reginald Denham's "Be Your Age." She was finally spotted, at the age of 19, by director

Lee Remick is an American who has made London her home. She arrived here in 1969, a movie star from Hollywood in search of a haven. She brought her two children — Kate, now 16, and Matthew, 14 — from her first marriage of 11 years to producer Bill Collier. She married British film director Kip Gowans, and is now firmly resident in a large Georgian house in London's plush St. John's Wood, which she and the family share with some dogs of doubtful pedigree.

Ella Kazan, who cast her as the drum majorette in "A Face in the Crowd," in which she patented a brand of coquettish sex appeal that became her trademark. After that she made "Anatomy of a Murder" for Otto Preminger, playing an Army wife.

"I was always a very pretty little girl," she says, "which, on the surface, made life a great deal easier for me. People always like to look at pretty little girls, and her mother was in the theater in New York and so knew something of that life. And, of course, she came from a solid family background. So, escaping the clutches of those who wanted to make her merely famous, she set out to become simply a highly competent actress."

Yet there still lingered in the aftermath the all-engulfing apparatus of the publicity machine. Initially, the studio bosses were ready to promote her image up to gigantic proportions as America's answer to Brigitte Bardot.

But she was never young enough, even at 19, to accept that kind of treatment for long. And so, with cool judgment, she tried to avoid the horrors of publicity as a screen star. Besides, her mother was in the theater in New York and so knew something of that life. And, of course, she came from a solid family background. So, escaping the clutches of those who wanted to make her merely famous, she set out to become simply a highly competent actress.

By the time she has notched up her sixth film, "Day of Wine and Roses," in which she starred opposite Jack Lemmon and won an Academy Award nomination, she was able to give one of the best-ever performances as a woman introduced to alcoholism by an alcoholic husband.

Miss Remick has been a good thing to have struggled a little, so that she might better appreciate what she has around her today? "Well, there are various kinds of struggles in terms of particular jobs and particular situations. I've had some personal struggles which I think have probably served me well."

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travel

Guadeloupe restaurant: a paradise for the palate

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

St. Francois, Guadeloupe
Every once in a while, a seasoned traveler will chance upon an unheralded restaurant and wonder how it has managed to escape detection.

Here on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, just such a restaurant exists — La Marine, on the waterfront in St. Francois. But it may not escape detection for long.

Increasing numbers of tourists come, Claude and Simone Paulin may well find they have more business than they can cope with at La Marine.

One suspects their chief cook, Josette Menell, however, may be the happiest person on the island, for, as she puts it, "I love to cook." Just 22, she looks as if she likes to eat, too, and admits that she samples most everything she prepares. "Not small samples either," she confesses.

A meal at La Marine is a major undertaking, and guests at the newly opened Air France Meridian Guadeloupe nearby, as well as other hotels now abuilding, ought to come prepared.

Once forewarned, however, they should try everything from Mme. Josette's Accra Marins (fish cakes) to her Glace Coco (a sort of baked Alaska).

The Paulins have a real find in Mme. Josette, who recently won first prize in a creole cooking contest on Guadeloupe. Each dish is a veritable art. One of the best ways to enjoy La Marine is to let either Claude or Simone suggest the dishes.

Somewhere along the line, a hearts-of-palm salad, called Salade de Coeur de Palmier, finds its way to the table. Simone says she is reluctant to serve this salad regularly, however, because of a growing shortage of palm meat. She is worried that too many of the island's lovely palm trees may be cut down to supply this delicacy.

"After all, we have so many fruits here that we don't need to rely on palm," she notes. "But the palm is still my favorite."

Dessert is Glace Coco, which is really coconut ice, but prepared as a baked Alaska would be. If by this time the customer isn't completely satisfied and full, the dessert will do the trick.

Somewhere in the whole process, Mme. Josette appears with her broad, engaging smile that is all part of the eating at La Marine. To prepare them, Josette takes chunks of codfish and lobster and mixes them in a marinated sauce with a small mignon called pisquette. She then deep-fries them for about three or four minutes before serving them piping hot. A sweet sauce or hot mustard adds a nice touch.

Josette's next dish was Crabe Farci, stuffed fried crab. Prepared in a crab shell with bread crumbs mixed in, the dish is highly spiced with pepper, cloves, thyme, and parsley.

But these are only appetizers, for as you eat these two dishes, Josette is preparing a main fish course. The day I was there, it was red

snapper. The fish was brought to the restaurant at about the same time I arrived, then fried in a butter and garlic sauce.

One of the joys of eating at La Marine is seeing fishermen pull up their boats right in front of the restaurant with their latest catch, some of which Claude will purchase for present customers and those coming later in the day.

He and Simone encourage everyone to leave their tables for a few minutes and watch the haggling over price between Claude and the seasoned fishermen. Children from the village scamper all around — and the whole experience is a good one for photographers.

Back in the restaurant, while one is finishing



French West Indies Tourist Board

Guadeloupean relaxes by spectacular Island waterfall

La Marine ought to be around for a long time to come.

Here is one simple recipe which can be tried far away from the warm, sunny Caribbean.

Soupe d'Habitan

Cut up carrots, cabbage, spinach, leeks, celery, squash, green beans, onions, and greens in small pieces.

Fry in a bit of oil, adding water, a beef knuckle, or ham hock.

Season with salt, pepper, and cut-up fresh, hot pepper.

Stir occasionally and cook for about an hour.

The actual amounts of vegetables depend on one's taste and the number of people being served. Guadeloupe natives vary the amounts from meal to meal.

To serve eight, use two carrots at eight inches, one small cabbage, several spinach leaves, two or three leeks, a stalk of celery, a small squash, a handful of green beans, and a

dozen small onions. The amount of water to be added should be roughly the equivalent of one and-a-half cups per person to be served.

Guadeloupeans are not definite on proportions, however. "Just do what strikes your fancy. It will come out good," they say.

La Feroce (Feroce)

A codfish and avocado mixture, this is a light meal in itself and requires about 15 minutes to prepare once you have the ingredients at hand.

First slice an avocado and peel and mash the slices together with a little manioc or regular flour.

Then wash a piece of saltwater codfish, wipe it dry, and grill it over an open fire. Dice the fish and cover with sauce made of 3 tablespoons of vinegar, 2 tablespoons cooking oil, a finely chopped garlic clove, several dashes of household pepper, and a half-dozen slivers of hot pepper.

First slice an avocado and peel and mash the slices together with a little manioc or regular flour.

Then wash a piece of saltwater codfish, wipe it dry, and grill it over an open fire. Dice the fish and cover with sauce made of 3 tablespoons of vinegar, 2 tablespoons cooking oil, a finely chopped garlic clove, several dashes of household pepper, and a half-dozen slivers of hot pepper.

Freighter freaks get five star room and board

By Paul and Dorothy Pryor
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Freighter travel is luxurious, economical, adventuresome, informal, and leisurely. Once hooked, freighter travel fans will go no other way, if they can help it. The easy routine of shipboard life is enjoyable, and the frequent stops for cargo every few days makes for variety.

new york



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NEW YORK MAGAZINE says, "THE CORNHILL is one of a kind hotel... Recommended by AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, MOBIL TRAVEL GUIDE and T.W.A.'S "GUIDE TO NEW YORK". (212) 245-1800

Sometimes, in a busy harbor, there are delays of several days to a week or more, and these delays — with free food and lodging — provide extra time to wander about fascinating ports. Cities of the world take on special glamour when viewed from the sea.

Recently, instead of a predicted 30 days, we lived 42 days on four different ships in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The cost was only \$15.25 each per day. Subtracting the cost of what economy air fare would have been for the same trip gives 13 cents each per day for five-star board and room.

Specifically, going from Khorramshahr to Bombay, 12 days, costs \$380.08; from Bombay to Colombo and Colombo to Port Klang, 26 days, costs \$669.38; and Singapore to Bangkok, four days, costs \$322.56, for a total of \$1,272.02

Conversation at the captain's table hums along; the officers, crew, and other passengers become your friends.

The usually air-conditioned accommodations are more luxurious than the average passenger ship. We always had beds (not bunks), picture windows (not portholes), and private baths with tub or shower. On one ship we occupied the owner's suite, which included a dressing room and a sitting room.

All anyone needs to enjoy this slowly disappearing type of travel is plenty of time.

There are two ways to make connections for freighter travel. One is to make reservations six months to a year in advance (particularly on "around-the-world" American freighters). The other way is to try for cancellations, or

partial trips, as the sailing date approaches. Either way, there may be a few days' wait for your ship at the port of departure.

Another problem: making reservations and the purchase of passage is not quite as simple as buying an airplane ticket. Few travel agents will bother with the uncertainties of freighter travel. When making reservations, you deal directly with the shipping company or its local agent, and it usually takes at least two or three days to obtain a confirmed reservation.

There are still over 700 of these passenger-cum-cargo ships sailing throughout the world under flags of many countries. Ship itineraries as well as the names and addresses of the shipping companies, shipping agents, freighter travel agents, costs, schedules, are obtainable in almost any public library.

Two good reference books on the subject are: "Ford's Freightliner Travel Guide," and "Travel Routes Around the World."

Another source of information is a monthly British publication, ABC Shipping Guide. This periodical available for study at the better travel agents and/or special agents who handle this type of travel. These special agents are listed in the yellow pages of telephone directories in larger cities and in freighter travel guides found in local libraries.

Also, data on possible ships, including their departure dates, can be obtained from the shipping pages of the local newspaper in the busier ports. There is even Freightliner Club of America, with a monthly magazine.

French/German

Hollywood : une image déformée des Etats-Unis ?

par Curtis J. Sitomer
Correspondant du
Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Les films de Hollywood qui sont exportés confirmant-ils une image déformée de la vie aux Etats-Unis ?

Oui — dit un professeur américain de cinématographie, revenu il y a quelque temps d'une tournée de conférences de sept mois en Inde, au Proche-Orient et en Europe. Il demande que les producteurs de films repensent leur produit — ou qu'ils atténuent tout au moins les éléments « sexe et violence » de leurs exportations de Hollywood.

Toutefois, les porte-parole de l'industrie du film ici parlent des dangers de la censure. Et ils déclarent que la façon déformée dont les producteurs représentent la société américaine n'est pas pire qu'autrefois. De plus, ils soulignent qu'une image « réaliste » des Etats-Unis rend justice à la franchise du système démocratique.

Le professeur Roy P. Madsen, directeur du département cinéma à l'Université de San Diego, fait ressortir le fait que « les films provenant des

Etats-Unis sont utilisés [par les communistes et les socialistes à l'étranger] dans le but de prouver que la société américaine n'est pas digne d'être imitée ».

Au cours d'une interview avec notre quotidien, il a souligné le fait que lui aussi est préoccupé de la question censure. « Mais, déclare-t-il, bien des étudiants européens étudient la culture américaine à travers nos films.

La représentation graphique de la violence et de la sexualité nous est défavorable. Ils [les professeurs de gauche] disent : "Voici des films américains décrivant leur propre décadence" », ajoute le professeur Madsen.

L'éducateur de San Diego qui a visité 24 pays sous les auspices du Service d'information des Etats-Unis, fait ressortir que les films et les séries télévisées tournées aux Etats-Unis font souvent l'objet à l'étranger d'opinions préconçues déformées.

Par exemple, il dit que de nombreux étudiants de l'Université d'Aarhus au Danemark croyaient que les séries populaires télévisées « Columbo »

et « McCloud » constituaient des documentaires sur la vie aux Etats-Unis.

Interrogé sur ce qu'il pensait des remarques du professeur Madsen, David Lunney, directeur général de l'Institut américain du film à Hollywood, refuse de se livrer à des commentaires sur la question de savoir si les films américains contribuent à glorifier la sexualité et la violence. Mais il n'est pas d'accord avec le professeur que certains films destinés à l'exportation devraient être « coupés » ou censurés. « Nos manifestations culturelles démontrent ce que les gens pensent ou ce qu'ils veulent. C'est là peut-être davantage une critique de notre propre état d'esprit plutôt qu'une évidence de ce que les gens pensent de nous », dit M. Lunney.

Toutefois, Jack Valenti, président de l'Association américaine d'exportation cinématographique, signale que certains films qui font état de critiques au sujet de la société américaine ont eu à l'étranger un impact positif.

Il y a eu opposition à l'envoi à l'étranger du film « Grapes of Wrath » (Les raisins de la colère), l'œuvre de John Steinbeck. Mais quand on l'a présenté au public russe, celui-ci a été

stupéfait d'apprendre que même les pauvres des Etats du Sud avaient des voitures », dit M. Valenti.

Il admet qu'il y a parfois « un prix à payer » pour préserver la liberté de l'écran. Mais il insiste que cela en vaut la peine. En ce qui concerne l'affirmation des scènes « sexe et violence » pour les films envoyés à l'étranger, il demande : « Quel organisme se fera juge des films devant être produits et ceux devant être exportés ? »

Entre-temps un porte-parole de l'Association des producteurs de films et télévision déclare qu'« une censure volontaire déformerait également les idées de la liberté américaine ».

« Nous avons été fiers de pouvoir montrer la société telle qu'elle est — même sous un mauvais jour », ajoute-t-il.

Quand on lui a demandé de répondre à l'accusation selon laquelle Hollywood exporterait n'importe quel film pour qu'il « se vendre » bien, il a rétorqué : « Les sociétés cinématographiques font commerce de films en vue d'en tirer profit. Nos activités concernent le domaine du spectacle — non celui de l'éducation ou de l'information. »

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Sportlicher Wettkampf

Werden wir bei sportlichen Wettkämpfen von dem Verlangen nach persönlichem Ruhm und persönlicher Macht oder — auf einer anderen Ebene — nach nationalem Ansehen motiviert? Oder finden wir größere Begeisterung darin, uns mit anderen zu messen, um unser Potential und unsere Können zu entwickeln und zu erweitern — festzustellen, was unsere Fähigkeiten sind?

Von einem geistigen Standpunkt aus betrachtet, konkurriert niemand mit einem anderen. In unserem wahren Sein als die geistige Widerspiegelung Gottes sind wir alle Seine Kinder, vollständig und vollkommen, und bringen Seine Intelligenz und Liebe auf eine einzigartige und individuelle Weise zum Ausdruck. Jeder von uns besitzt seine eigene Identität und erfüllt seine eigene Rolle. Jeder von uns, ohne Ausnahme, gehört zu Seiner Schöpfung, und wir können niemals durch jemand anders ersetzt werden, noch können wir jemanden verdrängen. Wir sind alle gleich wichtig.

Während seiner ganzen Heil- und Lehrtätigkeit erkannte Christus Jesus Gott allein als den Ursprung von allem an. Er leugnete jede persönliche Intelligenz oder Fähigkeit und hielt beständig an seiner Gotteskindschaft und Einheit mit Ihm fest. Da er sich immer seiner engen Beziehung zu Gott bewußt war, erklärte er demütig: „Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber tun, sondern nur was er sieht den Vater tun; und was dieser tut, das tut gleicherweise auch der Sohn.“¹

In dem Maße, wie ein Wettkampf uns dazu befähigt, uns höhere Ziele zu stecken und mehr von unserer göttlichen Herrschaft zu entdecken, wird er sich als ein Segen für alle Beteiligten erweisen. Der Ursprung dieses Segens ist Gott, dem allein „das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit“² gehören.

¹ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 258; ² Johannes 5:19.

* Christian Science spricht christian science

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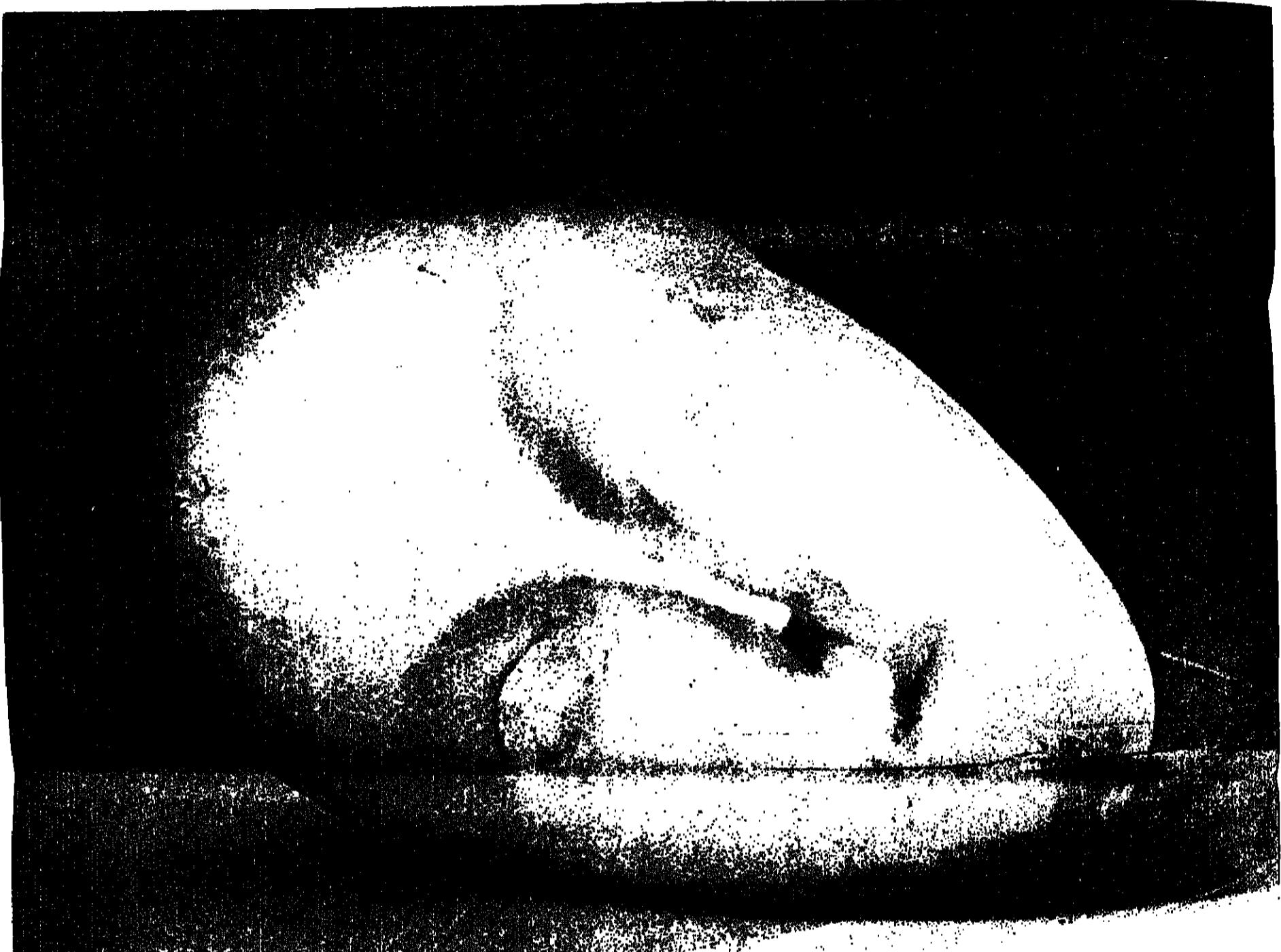
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The Home Forum

Monday, October 27, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Courtesy of "Constantin Brancusi," Harry N. Abrams Inc., © 1975
"Sleeping Muse" 1909-10: Marble sculpture by Constantin Brancusi

The gift of stillness

But only after a long way learned

There is authority that comes
bone hard, bone bare.

"Now!" you know. And stand tall.

Ten thousand times
ten thousand other men
can, from without, cry you down.

What holds, this flinchless thing within?
You do not bow.

Doris Peal

The stone sleeps. What is rest if not the horizontal, almost eternal unseeing eyes of Brancusi's "Sleeping Muse"? And yet, Brancusi's gift at stillness is double: the artist has taken a rounded form — no simple and static right-angle shape — and frozen it in this immovable work. That most restless of all lines, the curve, is chiseled into an endless night's reverie.

Perhaps, as Sidney Gelst points up in his new book on the artist, Brancusi was the most timeless of 20th-century artists, dipping into primitive art forms and moving into the future almost to the point of total abstraction, and this explains the superb composition here.

"The stillness of Brancusi's creatures is not slack," Gelst writes. "Though fixed, 'Narcissus' stirs; the 'Sleeping Muse' is tremulous with myth, the colors of the natural stone with the tones of the human face, as well as the technical balance of the oval form both swelling and settling into its deep slumber."

Jane Holtz Kay

content. The nose, shaped by two lines like the wings of a bird, sweeps into its tight and tender tip. The face is as elegantly alive, as transcendent as the artist's famous "Bird in Space."

"Sleeping Muse," finished in 1909, is a theme and shape common to Brancusi's entire life, slightly altered for other works like "The Beginning of the World" or "Fish." It demonstrates only his ability to resolve that most problematic of all sculptural issues: the relationship of form to earth. There is no pedestal here to elevate or make his form grandiloquent. Yet it is as classic, as composed and final a statement as any monument.

Brancusi's sculpture is a tightrope act: the balance of literalness and abstraction, humanness with myth, the colors of the natural stone with the tones of the human face, as well as the technical balance of the oval form both swelling and settling into its deep slumber.

Short reflections

The only foresight
worth its weight in gold
is a matter of a value
meaning a great deal.

Transcendence is
the only known means
to out-distance time
in the space of a second.

Way beyond reason
God is all about
expressing the
unexpressable.

Jack L. Anderson

Not to reason why

The other day, as I was walking along a London street, I opened my handbag and a butterfly flew out. This does not seem a likely tale. Even if there were not a paucity of butterflies in London, which there is, even if a butterfly was attracted into my bag by the heady fumes of my pocket scent bottle, how did it survive the jolts and jars of my journey, not to mention suffocation? I do not know. I only know that at the corner of Grosvenor Street and Wilton Crescent I opened my bag and out flew a cabbage white.

It is fruitful not trying to find answers to problems. In the Second World War I eventually rose, to a position of unquestioning obedience. When told to go somewhere and do something, I soon learned that it did not further our cause if I exclaimed "Why?"

"I've never heard of anything so crazy in all my life!" I learned to do as I was told, silently, displaying the minimum of interest, however I felt inside. It was very peaceful.

Thus it was that I never discovered to what good purpose was my journey to Plymouth with a truck load of molasses and corsets. An unusual consignment at any time, but on this occasion it was addressed to the Admiral in Charge of the Home Fleet, or some such august personage, which made it doubly

curious. Impossible not to speculate as to what on earth the Navy was going to do with it; but I did not ask. It might have led to an argument. Much more restful not to know.

Not so restful was the train journey I took with a nanny goat. We went from one county to the next, roughly about eighty miles, and it took us nearly all day. Why this goat, who was not basically companionable, had to be transferred from A to B, seeing that England was a-bleat with goats at this particular time, I also did not ask, fearing that if I were answered I might shout "Poppycock!" or some such subversive ejaculation. So I simply suffered in silence. For my country, right or wrong.

And as I sat, all night long, in the crypt of a Bristol church, eating potato salad and dozing off against the bales of clothing sent to war-struck Britain from kind friends in the States, I cleverly did not question the wisdom of leaving me there, all alone with a pail of water and small stirrup pump, to save the church and its contents should it be hit by incendiary bombs. Mind not to reason why, mine but to do or die: much more peaceful.

I am taking it up again; not reasoning why, I mean.

Virginia Graham

The Monitor's religious article

Athletic competition

Is our competition in athletics motivated by a desire for personal glory and dominance or, on another level, national prestige? Or do we find more satisfaction in competing to develop and expand our potential and ability — to help us discover what our capabilities are?

Speaking from a spiritual viewpoint, no one is ever in competition with anyone else. In our true being as the spiritual reflection of God, we are all His children, complete and perfect, expressing His intelligence and love in unique and individual ways. We each have our own identity and our own role. Each of us, without exception, belongs to His creation, and we can never be replaced by anyone, nor can we displace anyone else. We are all equally important.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes that "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."

As a spiritual idea in the all-encompassing divine Mind, man is forever whole, lacking nothing. As the reflection of Deity he must express the infinite qualities of the creator — intelligence, love, justice, strength, and so forth. As we understand this we will improve our concept of ourselves and others and consciously express more of our divine heritage and freedom. New levels of achievement are attained as we overcome limitations and set aside traditional beliefs or expectations.

Humanly speaking, practice of one's technique and wise care of one's body are very important to success, but man's real being is spiritual and in reality true ability is not dependent on age, experience, exercise, rest, physical stimulation, or psychological encouragement. The fundamental element of success in any endeavor is the acknowledgement of God alone as the source of all activity. In proportion to our understanding of man's unity with divine Life, Truth, and Love, we are able to prove more of our God-derived inspiration. One's motives are uplifted and purified, and his efforts and accomplishments enhanced.

Throughout his healing and teaching mission Christ Jesus acknowledged God alone as the source of all. Disavowing any personal intelligence or ability, he continually reaffirmed his unity and sonship with God.

BIBLE VERSE

Ye are all the children of light,
and the children of the day: we
are not of the night, nor of dark-
ness.

1 Thessalonians 5:5

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

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Carol Earle Chaplin

OPINION AND...

Australia: what a new government would mean

By Denis Warner

Melbourne

It is now taken for granted that within a year and a half, or even within a month and a half, the Australian Labor government will lose office and the conservative Liberal-National Country Party coalition will rule again.

As Labor approaches its third anniversary in office on December 2, every day brings new thunderstorms to the economic horizon. Unemployment is now expected to reach the half million mark early in the new year. Another increase has just been announced in the price of steel — up by 65 percent in the past two years — and this will trigger a new cycle of wage-price rises, which in turn will swell the number of unemployed.

So great is the disenchantment with the state of the nation under Labor that it would need a miracle to return the government to office, now or in the predictable future, and increasingly Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Opposition leader, is being urged by his colleagues to grasp the nettle and to force an election through the Senate before the end of the year.

What will a new government mean to friends and allies? Mr. Andrew Peacock, the shadow foreign minister, has now unveiled his policy. It is not a return to the status quo, not quite the "all the way with LBJ" concept of the American relationship to which a previous government was committed. But it does differ fundamentally from the policies of the Labor government.

The government likes to describe its policy as "evenhanded." But its desire to be all things to all men has caused some curious aberrations. It has often expressed faith in the ANZUS alliance with the United States, for example, while criticizing Washington in the most hostile terms. It has sought to be both aligned and yet accepted by the non-aligned powers as a member of their fraternity.

Its critics say that it has made no apparent distinction between countries whose interests and values are complementary, or similar, and countries whose declared policies conflict sharply with what would seem to be in Australia's interest.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam sees detente as the sure guarantor of peace and tranquility,

and the notion that there could be no conceivable threats to Australia's security within the next fifteen years has dominated both defense and foreign policies.

The Liberal-National Country Party attitude is much less complacent, much less certain that this is truly a safe and secure world in which unforeseen threats may not develop.

In keeping with this outlook, it will again put special emphasis on relations with the United States, whose continuing presence in the Asian and Pacific regions Mr. Peacock regards as an essential condition for a stable balance.

The Whitlam government's opposition to the American base at Diego Garcia will be reversed. Given the prevailing Soviet interest in the Indian Ocean, the opposition wants the Americans there, too.

Japan, which has smarted under the resources policy of the Whitlam Government, is promised "reasonable and continuing access to the Australian resources it needs on terms which serve our mutual long-term economic and political interests."

There is a promise that the new government will work energetically to strengthen Australia's ties with Western Europe.

South-East Asia will continue to be a key area of interest, with Australia concerned about Sino-Soviet rivalry in the area and the military power of Vietnam.

Though there will be no move to put Australian forces back into South-East Asia, the undertaking is given to help the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries in a regional development strategy.

The policy has been well received by the press and public, confused by innovative Labor changes that did not really win new friends and often threatened to alienate old.

It is likely to be well received, also, in the United States, Japan, South-East Asia, Europe and even in China, where the view of the Asian scene and the dangers that may threaten it is similar in some important respects to that held by the Liberal-National Country Party leaders as they wait for the chance to regain power.

Denis Warner is a veteran analyst of the Australian scene.

Melvin Maddocks

Japan's modern woman

"The age of intelligent women is just beginning."
— Slogan of Women's Liberation Movement in Japan.

Tokyo
Y. K., 23, and a Tokyo office worker, is a charming contradiction to others, a bit of a problem to herself. Her eyes are bright but wary — not altogether pleased with what they see of the world. She dresses in that style doubtfully described as "feminine": brown dress with white flower print, dark beige stockings, short haircut (every strand in place). Modern Japanese with a French accent — and perhaps finally a touch of irony, as if all this were a masquerade.

Y. K.'s dilemma may be summed up thus: How to play it? Should she hedge her bet? Should she use that charm to get married, then work on the side, so to speak? Or should she go all out (forget the charm!) in a make-or-break assault on The Career?

Her ambition is to be a journalist, preferably stationed in the United States. At everything except

self-confidence Y. K. comes equipped. She majored in American literature, finishing her student years at a Vermont college. She speaks flawless English, with a care for words that measures a first-rate intelligence.

Yet she hesitates before her alternatives. Every gesture, every look seems to ask: How seriously should I take myself?

If Y. K. marries, she would certainly choose to work. But a subtle practice known as "advised retirement" can militate against the married woman employee, even without children. And Y. K. wants to have children — she thinks.

In her projection as housewife and mother Y. K. could look forward to joining the Conference of Mothers and the "Grass Seeds" — women's organizations devoted to consumers' rights, pollution control, and nuclear disarmament. "Housewives are the Ralph Naders of Japan," a Ministry of Home Affairs official has said, with only the slightest condescension.

Would all these part-time roles — this mosaic of womanhood past, present, and future — add up to full-time satisfaction? Y. K. is skeptical. But if the radius spreading out from the home seems too confining, so does the office circle.

Y. K. has come to realize that one's destiny and what employers pay one to do eight hours a day are two different things, especially if one is a woman. The Japanese woman is still on half salary as compared to a man. By the test of last hired, first fired she belongs to a minority group, as she is discovering during the current economic downturn. (Of the businesses offering

jobs to Japanese women college graduates in 1975, only 26 percent expect to be doing so in 1976.)

To a lot of Japanese men the woman in the office is there to water the flowers and pour the tea.

To break through, to make herself the achiever, Y. K. believes (but only half-hopes) is her destiny, would take a concentration of energy and will. In fact, a degree of ruthlessness. Y. K. feels tired and battered just thinking about it.

So she lives from day to day. She skis in the winter. She plays tennis in the summer. She plans a vacation in the States, or perhaps Germany. On weekends she goes to not-quite-satisfactory parties with not-quite-satisfactory dates, and on weekdays wonders why. She reads less than she wants to.

There is a saying in Japan. Two things have gotten stronger since the war: nylon stockings and women. But is Y. K. too "soft-hearted," as a friend has told her?

At times she longs more than anything to be past the point of longing. Older people, she says, become smooth, like worn pebbles. The corners are off. Then they do less harm to others and to themselves. And then, they feel less pain.

But she is neither old nor worn down. There is a certain gallantry, a certain sadness to Y. K. at this moment. Above all, there is an air of inevitability. To men, to the world at large, and, of course, to herself, she is saying in the words of her favorite author, Joyce Carol Oates: "I can't live like this much longer." It is, as Miss Oates points out, "not a threat or a warning, only a curious, exploratory remark."

Franco's American friend

By Benjamin Welles.

Washington

The level of political violence in Spain mounts steadily. Yet the United States appears to be moving even closer to the moribund regime, now in its 38th year, headed by Franco, now in his 83rd year.

Nineteen Spanish policemen have been killed so far this year by political assassins. Yet the U.S. is about to embark on another five-year base renewal deal involving between \$500 million and \$750 million.

"The assassinations are embarrassing," concedes a senior State Department official. But the alternative — to cold-shoulder Spain in her hour of travail — appears, he says, even worse.

Pedro Corral, Spanish Foreign Minister, flew home to Madrid following cordial talks here with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In the tightly controlled Spanish press, radio and television the U.S. is being hailed as Spain's true "friend." With no other foreign minister of importance in the world could Corral have held talks at this moment even remotely bordering on cordiality.

Spain — not Spain per se but Franco-ruled Spain — has again become the favorite whipping boy of the global left. The centrist and right-wing powers of the world are looking the other way; silent, embarrassed.

Only the U.S. among significant powers has pointed no finger of blame at Spain's recent executions of those accused of killing police-men.

To put this singular U.S.-Spanish smile into context it would be well to remember a few key points. In 1968 it was the U.S. — young, brawling, aggressive — that humbled aging Spain, stripped her of her old imperial glory.

By picking up the last remnants of empire — Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines — in a brief, almost accidental war, the U.S. became suddenly an empire itself.

In 1945 the U.S., supremely powerful, joined in a move proposed by communist Poland and inspired by Stalinist Russia to bar Franco Spain from the new United Nations as punishment for having flirted with Hitler. Spain became a pariah.

The Spanish are pleased with the "altruistic" U.S. response but they point out that there is little "aid" involved. If Congress accepts the deal in mid-November with a joint resolution — which is not certain — it will guarantee about 10 percent of the annual \$100 million or so for Spain, thus enabling Spain to borrow the remaining 90 percent from the IMF bank on commercial terms.

Now for the fourth time since 1968, when the first pact was signed, the U.S. and Spain are about to renew their agreement for five more

years. Spain will not get the mutual security treaty it has long sought; the Senate would balk. Nor will it get the prestige that goes with membership in NATO; several NATO members would balk.

Rather Spain will get — at a lonely moment — continuing close ties with the world's greatest military power. Politically this is of key importance to Franco. It will get about \$15 million yearly in arms grants for five years. It will also get the right to stand in the "FMS" (foreign military sales) line outside the Pentagon and buy U.S. arms: F4-E jet fighters (at \$4 million to \$6 million apiece) and M-80 tanks that are still short in U.S. arsenals because of massive deliveries to Israel after the 1973 debacle.

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years. Spain is still need Spanish bases in 1975. Official answers have a familiar ring. The Spanish bases, they say, assure vital

COMMENTARY

What's right with Britain

By Lance W. Ibbotson

London Troubles there are, as there always have been when a new economic system is developing. Britain went through a bad period in the first half of the last century, during the change from an agricultural to a basically industrial economy. But throughout its history there has been a steady improvement in the standard of living of the poorest section of the community and the conscience of the nation has always demanded that this should be so.

These explanations are too simplistic. A nation with a thousand years of history, during which the democratic way of life has taken shape and developed, which has always resisted tyranny and violence, which in the last 150 years has produced eminent men and women in all fields of life, colonized and given back a large part of the globe, led the Industrial Revolution and been among the first to find new ways of doing things, has not suddenly changed. Other countries have followed Britain's lead and in many cases improved upon it; so competition is much keener than it was. But let us remember that only Britain stood between Hitler and the conquest of all Western Europe as little as 35 years ago.

In the last 30 years the welfare state has probably been developed beyond Britain's capacity to pay for it. This has meant very high taxation, which has penalized industry and lowered the savings of those who in the past have most supported industry by investment. To a greater and greater extent the taxpayers' money has had to be used to modernize nationalized and private industry, which previously would have been done out of profits and private investment.

Britain can probably be accused of being too soft-hearted and too anxious to reduce the gap between rich and poor. Basically this can only be done by individual effort, for the use of taxpayers' money to achieve this laudable object reduces the pressures on individuals to

exert themselves to the full. But many would never have made it without the taxpayers' support and many have been saved from chronic illness and desuetude.

But Britain's very success in helping the needy has brought a new and dangerous problem. The idea that everyone who wants it is entitled to a job is a new one historically. For 20 years, until the recent recession, the nation had a long period of full employment. This did not mean that everyone could find a job where he lived, but the joblessness in some areas or industries was counterbalanced by worker shortages elsewhere.

The extremists are using the tolerance and loyalty of the majority to destroy the capitalist system altogether and replace it with the dictatorship of the so-called proletariat. This is a fallacious doctrine that needs exposure. When it is seen for what it is, it will be thrown out by the British people, who have never had much sympathy with autocracy and violence — and who like orderly change, not revolution.

Mr. Ibbotson is a former British Rail executive.

This comes in the reports of travel agencies which specialize in packaged holidays, especially those on the sunny Mediterranean. The agencies have found, looking back on the past rate of almost 30 percent a year. With the aid of the £8 limit on pay increases, the government hopes to reduce that to 15 percent by this time next year and perhaps 10 percent by the end of 1976. The question is whether the trade unions will keep taking the medicine that long.

But amidst all this gloom there are still some flickers of light. If living standards have now declined, they have only slid back so far to the level of Christmas 1974, and life was not really so intolerable then if this reporter's admittedly short memory serves him aright. Come to that: it wasn't so bad back in Christmas 1964, either.

People have tried to keep their living standards up by dipping deeper into their savings, and by putting less into new savings. Previously they had been saving at an unusually high rate — another indication that life was pretty comfortable for the average family.

Nor does it always seem to be true that it is the working class which is suffering while the upper classes merely forego a night or two at the opera. There is more evidence of the existence of an affluent working class and an impoverished middle class.

Who will survive the coming winter best, remains to be seen. Whoever gets hurt most will certainly remember it at the next general election.

Charles W. Yost

TV and ill-informed Americans

Washington

Recently Burns Roper, one of the principal conductors of public opinion polls, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee concerning United States public attitudes on international affairs. His report makes depressing reading for those concerned with U.S. participation in world affairs and with the effective operation of American democracy.

"I avoid characterizing the American public as isolationist," said Mr. Roper, "since I don't believe their international thinking and concerns are deep enough and vivid enough to qualify as actively isolationist. Rather the public is almost oblivious to foreign problems and foreign issues."

Here are a few of the more startling findings of polls taken of a cross section of the adult American public at intervals over the past year.

Of the total number polled, 42 percent classified themselves as "internationalist" and 37 percent as "isolationist." A few years ago, Mr. Roper pointed out, "isolationist" was considered a smear term, with which very few Americans would have wished to be identified.

When asked on what programs the United States is spending too much money by far the largest number, 73 percent, said "foreign aid," as compared with 49 percent designating "welfare" and 32 percent "military defense."

Certainly the American education system, extensive and accessible as it is, varies enormously in quality and impact. Many elementary schools do not teach how to read, write, and calculate.

I well remember my own experience on the "Today" show at two widely separated intervals. On the first occasion I could reply to a question in some depth and with some balance. On the second, commercials had so accumulated that one hardly had time to launch a subject before it was cut off. Listeners could hardly be expected to retain more than a kaleidoscope of the most fleeting impressions.

The second defect stems from television's aptitude for projecting a graphic or dramatic scene. The temptation seems to be almost irresistible to display either violence or anecdotal trivialities, rather than seriously to inform the public what lies behind and explains the headlines of the day and what implications they have for the lives and fortunes of the viewers.

As long as television is the principal informant, guide and teacher of the American people, and as long as it cripples its own great powers by indulging these two defects, it seems likely that Mr. Roper's polls will continue to reflect much the same ignorance, confusion and cynicism as today.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years on a United States edition. © 1975 Charles W. Yost